

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862—VOL. 34.

PORTLAND, MAINE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

[ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.]

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

REGARDING THE AUCTION SALE

Japanese Fair Company's Collection,
NOW BEING HELD AT 222 MIDDLE STREET,
(FALMOUTH HOTEL BLOCK)

We beg to inform the Public and Citizens of Portland, Connoisseurs of Persian and Turkish Rugs, Lovers of Antiques, Collectors of Embroideries and High Arts, that a Special Feature of our "Sale" will take place

TO-DAY

of this week, by disposing on these days for the first time during the Sale our Entire Collection of Rugs, consisting of

IRANS, KIRMANIES, SHIRVANS, JENDIGIES, KOSAKS, CLOISENNES, OLD SATSUMAS, CARVINGS, ETC.

One important "piece" we desire to call your special attention to is a

HANDSOME TEAKWOOD CABINET,

Inlaid with Carved Pearl and Ivory Figures and brought to this country at a great expense.

Being unable to move most of these articles you are invited to buy them at your own prices. Respectfully,

THE JAPANESE FAIR CO.

sept5:30:12p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KID GLOVES, SLIPPERS, BOOTS, LACE CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS, Draperies

Furniture COVERINGS, &c

Cleaned at Short Notice, at

FOSTER'S

Forest City DYE HOUSE,

18 Preble St. opp. Preble House.

Telephone Connection.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

CASCO PAPER BOX CO.

117 Middle St. 119

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GRAND Autumnal Excursion

TO THE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

THROUGH THE

Crawford Notch

By Regular Trains on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1896.

Reduced rates at all hotels. Reduced rates to the Summit of Mt. Willard, Mt. Washington, Profile House, Bethlehem, &c.

Tickets to Fabyane for this excursion have been placed at the following popular rates, and good for five days:

Portland, Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, 2.25

Auburn, Lewiston, 2.25

PAYSON TUCKER, V. P. & G. M.

P. E. BOOTHBY, G. P. & T. A. sept5:7:48

"Island Days,"

"Illuminations,"

Cold Mornings,

Dark Evenings

and School

all suggest an early return to the city house. You will doubtless find some of your Toilet Articles lost or worn out during the summer.

You may need some Paints for small repairs.

We have a good Pharmacy. We sell all kinds of Paints.

H. H. HAY & SON,

Middle St.

MONDAY, SEPT. 7,

LABOR DAY,

Our Store will be closed all that Day.

"The Household Outfitters,"

Hooper, Son & Leighton.

FOR RENT—Furnished near High street, a pleasant and conveniently arranged brick house; good sanitary and heating arrangements. Must be seen to be appreciated. A small family would be favorably considered. BENJAMIN SHAW, 614 Exchange street.

5-1

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVELY CLOSING DAY,

Horses In a Tangle At the State Fair.

ALCANTARA CHIEF TRIPPED, ILL-ETTA FOLLOWED.

Fortunately Nobody Was Hurt in the Mix-up—Fine Weather For Finish of the Great Moral Show at Lewiston, and Good Sport.

Lewiston, September 4.—The State Fair closed today. The weather was perfect, but the crowd was no larger than is usual on closing day.

Following are the summaries of the afternoon races:

2.27 Trot and Pace, Purse \$300

Ned Rawlins, b. g. by Greenback, (Woodbury), 1 1 1

Bell Wilkes, b. m. by Allectus, (Smith), 4 4 2

Teckhamer Morrill by Blackhawk Green, 2 7 4

Arthur B. Broeze, (Lamon), 6 2 5

Amel W. by, (Haringer, (Dustin), 3 3 3

Louise, b. m. Locomotive, (Edwards), 5 9 7

China Boy, b. g. Wilkes, (Reynolds), 7 8 9

Nana, b. m. Rockfeller, (Foster), 5 6 8

Glenn Boy, b. g. Charlie Wilkes, (Libby), 8 6 8

Time, 2.29 3-4, 2.35 1-4, 2.36 1-4.

2.37 Trot and Pace, Purse \$300.

Greenbriar, b. s. Woodbine, (Gil), 8 8 1 1

Goldfinch, c. g. Sagadahoc, (Woodbury), 1 1 2 2

Arthur Cleveland, b. s. Alcantara, (Woodbury), 4 2 3 3

Ambergia, Volante, (Russell), 7 4 4 4

Jack, c. g. Logan, (Fol-son), 8 5 6 dis

Melotte, b. m. Also, (Merrill), 9 8 dis

Alcantara Chief, Alcantara, (Sorbner), 9 dis

Time, 2.29 3-4, 2.30 1-4, 2.37 1-4, 2.38 1-4, 2.38 1-2.

Three-Minute Trotting, Purse \$300.

Wellington, g. g. Franklin Lambert, (Edwards), 1 3 1 1

Sax, b. g. Charley M. (Jenkins), 3 1 3 3

Headlight, c. m. Dictator Chief, (Russell), 2 2 2 2

Time, 2.31 1-2, 2.34 1-4, 2.31.

In the one-mile running race, consolation, Miss Rosa, Casino, Timmon, 1st; Atlanta, Onodagoo, (Phair), 2d; Jump-away, Olcassan, (Turball), 3d; time, 1.55.

In the second heat of the 2.37 race, Alcantara Chief, driven by Sorbner, while driving around the field on the back stretch, caught his foot in his knee boot and fell, throwing Sorbner over his head on the track. Millette, driven by Merrill, was racing along behind and piled upon the wreck. Neither horses nor drivers were injured.

Drowning Accident in Auburn.

Auburn, September 4.—John Tierney, Sr., an old gentleman living at No. 6 First street, New Auburn, is supposed to have lost his life by drowning in the Androscoggin early Thursday evening.

Mr. Tierney went out after driftwood on the Androscoggin below the South bridge. When last seen he was rowing his boat up the river toward the shore at the rear of his home. The boat was found bottom side up by men who went out in the darkness of the night searching.

Maine Girl Married Secretly.

Washington, September 4.—Announcements were sent out in this city this week of the secret marriage of Miss Augusta M. Pettigrew, formerly of Kittery, Me., and Dr. D. K. Shute, a physician of this city and a dean of the Columbian University Medical school. Miss Pettigrew is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Pettigrew, who were formerly of Kittery, Me. The ceremony was performed August 19. The bride is a pretty blonde, clever and cultured. She is a graduate of the Columbian Medical school and is now in the hospital at Washington and intended to return a part of the way on a bicycle. Mrs. Shute has many friends both in Maine and in this city.

Freeport and Falmouth Foreside.

STEAMERS FOR

Harpwell Center, Freeport, Chebeague, Falmouth Foreside and Diamond Island.

On and after Monday, Sept. 7.

Steamers Madeleine and Phantom, Portland Pier, Leave Portland.

For Freeport, Bustins Island and Harpswell Center, 4.00 p. m.

Return—Leave Harpswell Center, 6.00 a. m., Freeport, (Porters), 7 a. m.

For Chebeague, Cousins and Littlejohns, 9.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m.

Return—Leave above landings, 7.50, 11.00 a. m.

For Princes Point, 9.30 a. m., 2.15, 6.10 p. m.

Return—10.30 a. m., 3.40 p. m.

For Falmouth, 9.30 a. m., 12.10, 2.15, 4.00, 6.10 p. m.

Return—6.00, 8.20, 11.25 a. m., 1.00, 4.00 p. m.

For Diamond Island, 7.20, 9.30 a. m., 12.10, 2.15, 5.30, 6.10 p. m.

Return—6.30, 7.40, 11.55 a. m., 1.30, 5.20 p. m.

Sept 8.

E. R. NORTON, Manager.

BOY WANTED—A smart, strong office and errand boy in manufacturing. Apply in own handwriting, giving age and experience if any. B. C. & Co., Box 1630, Portland, Me. 5-1

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A man with a capital of \$100 to \$200 wanting a business at which he can earn from \$4 to \$6 per day. Address S. H., Daily Press. 5-1

TO LET—Nice 7 room flat, 299 Cumberland street, very convenient and central, \$20 to small family. Cost rent, \$8, 297 Cumberland street. H. H. SHAW, 154 Middle or 92 North street. 5-1

FOR SALE OR LEASE—The fine new modern residence 80 North street, large corner lot, very convenient and stylish. H. H. SHAW, 154 Middle or 92 North street. 5-1

ANDERSON, ADAMS & CO.

Fire Insurance Agency,

31 Exchange Street.

THOMAS ANDERSON.

THAS. C. ADAMS.

CHOMAS J. LITTLE.

Portland, Me.

Containing among its ingredients the purest of medicinal French brandy and the best of imported ginger, it is vastly superior to cheap, worthless, and often dangerous gingers used as substitutes. Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER and look for owl trade mark on the wrapper. Sold everywhere. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

5-1

CLARKSON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Nebraska Man Captures the Coveted Honor at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., September 4.—T. S. Clarkson of Nebraska was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. by acclamation today.

The election of Clarkson was forecasted by the outburst of applause which greeted his nomination. The friends of the other candidates withdrew in favor of the winner before a ballot was taken. The election was then made by acclamation.

Adjutant General Mullen of Minnesota was unanimously elected senior vice commander, that office always going to the state where the encampment is held.

The junior vice commander went to the South, Charles W. Buckley of Alabama was elected. Comrade Sholes of Georgia was also a candidate. A. R. Johnson of the Department of the Potomac, Washington, D. C. was elected surgeon general and Rev. Mark B. Taylor of Massachusetts chaplain-in-chief.

The encampment installed the new officers and adjourned at 1 o'clock sine die.

Mrs. Agnes Hitt of Indianapolis was elected president of the Woman's Relief corps.

IN OLD FALMOUTH.

A Well Attended Rally on the Forebide Last Evening.

Falmouth, September 4.—The citizens of Falmouth Forebide turned out in good numbers last night to listen to the discussion of the issues of the campaign.

The pretty little hall at the Forebide was completely filled by an intelligent and appreciative audience who gave the speakers the closest attention and applauded generously.

Mr. Henry Sargent, chairman of the town Republican committee presided and gracefully introduced the speakers.

Mr. Mitchell spoke for half an hour on the duty of the young men in the present crisis and the efforts of free silver coinage upon the wage earners of the country.

Mr. Swett followed in a strong speech exposing the fallacies of the silver heresy.

He closely reviewed the history of money from the inception of the government down to the present time. Continuing the speaker said in substance: Democrats at their convention at Chicago scorned the advice of such able leaders as Russell, Carlisle and Flower and heralded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It is a very odd day when Senator Stewart and his friends do not look out for the interest of the greatest good for the greatest number and the greatest number is number one.

Practical illustrations of wages and prices were given and in an eloquent peroration the speaker compared the present timely period with the momentous days of '61.

At the close three cheers were given for the Republican ticket.

A MILLION VOTES.

Chairman Bynum's Estimate of What Gold Democrats Will Poll.

Indianapolis, September 4.—Chairman W. D. Bynum of the national committee of the sound money Democratic party announced today that the headquarters would be located in Chicago with a branch in New York. It is conceded by the active men in the movement that the main fight is to be made in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin.

In reply to a question as to how many states represented in the convention will place electoral tickets in the field, Mr. Bynum said: "I think nearly every state will do so. Of course in a few sections where the cause is absolutely hopeless, no electoral ticket will be named."

Mr. Bryan was asked to make an estimate on the total vote the ticket would be likely to receive, and he replied: "Although it is too early to give any figures of our strength, still I believe 1,000,000 votes is a conservative estimate of what Palmer and Buckner will receive."

Chairman Bynum this afternoon appointed four new members of the national executive committee.

THE WEATHER.

Boston, Sept. 4.—Local Forecast for Maine: Fair in morning followed by showers late Saturday night.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Forecast for Saturday for New England.

Generally Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and probably showers Saturday night and Sunday. Southeastly winds, slightly warmer in interior.

Local Weather Report.

Portland, Sept. 4.—The local weather bureau office records as to the weather are the following:

8 a. m.—Barometer, 30.00; thermom. 58.5; dew point, 50.0; humidity, 80; wind, SW; velocity, 10; weather, clear.

8 a. m.—Barometer, 30.13; thermom. 57.0; dew point, 50.0; humidity, 77; wind, W; velocity, 9; weather, clear.

Mean daily thermometer, 58.4; maximum thermometer, 64.6; minimum thermometer, 52.0; maximum velocity of wind, 16, NW; total precipitation, 0.

Major McKinley's Visitors.

Canton, Ohio, September 4.—Col. W. A. Stambour of Kansas called on McKinley today and said the Republicans and sound money Democrats had a hard fight in Kansas but if they worked diligently they would carry the state by more than 10,000.

Editor Hunt of Mankato, Minn., was another visitor. He assured Major McKinley that the sound money sentiment was gaining ground in Minnesota.

YORK BEACH RALLY.

A Gala Day Indeed for Southwestern Maine.

THOUSANDS LISTEN TO ELOQUENT WORDS OF SPEAKER REED.

Who was Followed by Gen. Bussey in an Able Address—A Magnificent Parade and Clambake Precede the Speaking.

York Beach, September 4.—Six thousand admirers of Thomas B. Reed and ardent supporters of Republican principles assembled in a beautiful grove at York Beach yesterday afternoon to listen to the speeches of Mr. Reed and Gen. Cyrus Bussey. It was a gala day for York.

Early in the morning the crowds began to gather from all over the western parts of the county. Every train brought a load and people came from the surrounding country in all kinds of vehicles. Campaign companies in bright uniforms assembled from York village, North and South Berwick and all of the surrounding towns and even Saco sent its delegation of finely uniformed young men to add to the glory of the occasion.

At noon there was a parade of companies along the shore from York Harbor to York Beach and a long line of gaily decorated teams, barges and bicycles took part. There was a clam bake at which hundreds from all the western part of Maine and from many towns of New Hampshire sat down and amply satisfied their hunger.

Mr. Reed together with Gen. Bussey and many prominent gentlemen from York county were entertained at the Marshall house by Mr. Edward S. Marshall the proprietor to whose efforts and those of M. J. E. Davidson and other gentlemen of York village and beach the great success of the mass meeting is due.

After dinner at the Marshall house Mr. Reed and Gen. Bussey were escorted to Moody's grove where a crowd of 6000 people had assembled about a large platform especially erected for the speakers. The procession which escorted the speakers to the grove was a large and brilliant one. Mr. Reed was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm all along the line of march. Many of the cottages and dwellings along the line of march were magnificently decorated. One bore the motto "I am a Democrat but not this year," and another had this legend posted in front of the doorway, "I am a Democrat but not a repudiator."

The scene at the grove where the mass meeting was held has seldom if ever been equalled at York Beach. The amphitheatre roofed by the leafy branches of the oak trees was packed solid full of men and women.

Mr. John M. Burleigh of South Berwick the chairman of the county committee called the vast meeting to order.

Mr. J. T. Davidson of York in a characteristic eloquent speech introduced Mr. Reed who was greeted with loud cheering long continued.

Mr. Reed said in substance: I have only one fault to find with this audience and that is that it is too large. (Laughter.) I had expected to come down here and have a quiet talk with you about the issues of the day but instead of a quiet talk I may be obliged to talk much louder than I want to. While your chairman was addressing you and talking about the palmy days of Athens and Greece and of the philosophers addressed the multitude in the Athenian groves I could not help thinking how far the world had progressed in the days of those philosophers and how far it had progressed since. At that time Athens was a small state, indeed, and the world was not so very big either. I wonder what the Athenian philosophers or Populists, (laughter) would have thought of a nation of 75,000,000 strong, dressed in themselves and acting in firm bonds of statehood? It would be as great a marvel to them as the Parthenon or Acropolis would have been to the savage tribes of 1000 years before that time. The progress of the human race has been steady since those days. It has taken a long time to reach the point it has reached and it is far yet from its goal.

It requires thousands of people to assemble every year in this country in order to make progress, and in time the progress that these assemblages reach is realized.

The tribes of old knew nothing of the question which we are here to discuss, and would marvel as much at it as they would at this vast nation of 75,000,000 people. The old tribes had an easy time in exchanging their commodities and in living. If a man's neighbor had anything that the man wanted he would simply exchange something for it of an equal value. They never thought of going beyond their own village for anything which their village did not produce; they would content themselves without it. Now when the luxuries of every clime are every day necessities to every person things are different. It is necessary to have commercial union with all nations today and for all time. You can readily understand how anyone might become partly familiar with our Indian village and its necessities but that same person would be completely mystified by a nation of 75,000,000 of people. In order to accomplish anything now it is necessary to have a consensus of opinion, and for that purpose the people of this country meet in sections all over the country once every four years and talk over their new issues may be before the country for discussion.

I thank heaven that new matters are continually coming up for discussion by the people of this country. Unless we had new ideas to discuss occasionally all attempt at progress would be useless.

It is a remarkable fact that the great saving force of the world is to be found in the conservatives who are disposed to look before they leap, who know what they are going to do before they do it. And this conservatism is going to save the country today.

It is so happens in politics, in business, in religion, in everything, hundreds fail where one succeeds. The great principle of human success and business is to examine every new proposition, casting

aside all of those that are worthless, accepting all of those that are good, and at the same time building on to all that are good. These men who are always carried away by the sound of their own voices, the ring of their own eloquence, are always the first to accept every new proposition regardless of the experience of the past or the lessons which might be derived from continual failure.

Why, in the United States patent office in Washington there are on exhibition hundreds of thousands of inventions, every one of which has cost some man long years of continuous study and thought, and large quantities of money, but out of these hundreds of thousands of inventions only a few have proved of any use, and only a few of these have endured the test of time, and until an invention has stood that, no man can trust it.

Nothing can truthfully be said to be worth anything, unless it has stood the test under the light of experience. The human mind is not capacious enough to take in all of the trials of invention. Some of them succeed and others come to naught. And now we take all of the matters and submit them to the human mind of this country for consideration. We are now given a new proposition to discuss, and the more I discuss it the more trivial it seems to me. I have talked this silver question throughout the state of Maine and have read all of the silver arguments of our local patriots, wandering gentlemen from Massachusetts (laughter), and young men from Colorado who have escaped from the miseries of that state (laughter) and I have been unable to find in any of their arguments anything that the human mind can rest upon.

But no before I proceed to discuss the silver question with you I want to talk about the fundamental principles of the progress of the world. We can take it for granted that what exists now exists for some good and simple reason. It does not follow that what exists now may not be changed eventually. The feudal system has long ago left behind us, but while it existed it was necessary to protect human lives. But it outlived its usefulness. It clogged the progress of civilization and the human family and it was overthrown and the human family was better for it. So I say if we have anything that is clogging the wheels of progress down with it. (Great applause.) Let us be clogged by institutions belonging to the past. (Cheers.)

Let us send them where they should go and push onward, progress and advance. (Applause.)

It needs careful examination in order to understand every new proposition that is presented and judgment in any case should not be hasty.

Mr. Reed went on to consider the great progress that would be made if the human family were all to work together with one aim and object. The result would be a most beyond the power of progress.

You notice, he went on that there have been gentlemen about here asking you to go forward and do something the result of which they could see for themselves. They complain of the wealth of this country piling up and accumulating. Now, I must confess, that I have a good honest envy of a man that is richer than myself. (Laughter.) Having one horse more than I own the man that has two and am not sure of the final disposition of the man with the horses. I can look down from the battlements of the future and see the wealth of the country piling up and accumulating. Now there are two classes of wealth—the consumable wealth which makes possible the enjoyment of the human family and the wealth of accumulation of other wealth. That the amount of consumable wealth in this country was great before 1830 no better test can be given than the hard times we have been through and the little amount in the luxuries we demand. The people demand. We often hear that the times since 1830 have been the hardest this country has ever known. We often hear men proclaim that we are no worse off than we ever were before. It is not so and it is not so because the increase in the consumable wealth allows us to stand the inroads which have been made upon it by these gentlemen who desire you to put them into power again. I believe that men say times couldn't be worse than they are, it makes me think of the days of 1837. At Old Orchard I said something of this kind and this morning I received a letter from an old gentleman who sent me these bills.

Mr. Reed here took from his pocket two "shin plasters," such as our fathers once used to stick them up so that the crowd could see them.

This bill said Mr. Reed holding up one in his hand was worth 12½ cents in 1837 and the other stated that it is worth 7 cents and is redeemed at the store of blank for that amount of goods. I wonder what the condition of things were when these bills were used as currency. I see before me many very hard times and I don't believe that the men in the audience and I see that nearly all of the gentlemen are wearing respectable headgear. I don't believe the ladies wore such headgear in 1837, when these bills were in use, and I don't believe that men wore as good hats or clothes as they do now. I tell you my friends that times could be worse and less prosperous than they are now. (Applause.)

Now this other kind of wealth is used to produce wealth and this kind of wealth has suffered more since 1830 than every other kind. The value of every manufacturing plant, every mill, every machine shop, has greatly decreased in value in the last four years. Why? Because the value of the mills and manufacturing plants depend on the demand for the products of the mills and

POLITICAL POINTS.

General Good Feeling Among Gold Democrats—The Maine Campaign—A Campaign Song.

The Vermont election has been the great topic of conversation the past week and many speculations have been indulged in as to what Maine will do a week from Monday. Two years ago Governor Cleaves received 69,322 votes, to 80,405 for Charles F. Johnson. This was a plurality of nearly 39,000 for Governor Cleaves. It is the general feeling that Maine ought to do a little better than that this year although it seems too much to expect in view of the fact that in 1893 Governor Cleaves' plurality was only about 12,500. The vote that year was Cleaves, 67,900; Johnson, 55,397.

Speaker Reed's plurality in 1894 was 8,135 and this was unprecedented then and regarded as not likely to be attained again. But it would not be surprising if it should be surpassed this year. When it is to be remembered that this used to be the only close district in the state, and actually went Democratic during the war, these figures are very significant.

The nominations made by the gold Democrats at Indianapolis were generally received with pleasure by the gold Democrats of Portland. Senator Palmer is an exceptionally strong and able man and with a national reputation as a Democrat.

The campaign clubs of Bath are singing the following song composed by Register of Deeds George W. Hunt of that city:

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Air—"See Gwine Back to Dixie."

Sixteen to one's the question That agitates the nation, That threatens demolition, From turret to foundation, Of all our institutions, And leaves contributions Directly on the earnings Of every man.

Chorus—Then let us remember The third of November And cease not till the work is fully done; Fill Billy Bryan and Sewall Gay out for golden gruel To strengthen them when they're knocked out.

Sixteen to one.

"The Cross of gold" our emblem, We're marching on to glory, While high upon our banners Inscribed the old, old story, "A policy that's able A currency that's stable," Will lead us on to victory, Sixteen to one.

Chorus—Then let us etc.

And when the battle's ended, Amid the dead and dying, We'll gather up the relics, (Our banners all affixed), Of theories exploded, Of policies corroded, And bury with that heresy Sixteen to one.

Chorus—Then let, etc.

Riverton Park. Yesterday was a splendid day and it was taken advantage of by the crowds of people who wanted to see Riverton in its glory. And these days are just the ones to see the Park at its best. The bright fall sunshine floods the Casino, the walks, and the river. In a few days the changing foliage will add an air of enchantment to the place. It's a great treat to take the sail up the river these beautiful fall days. No one has a conception of the charms of the trip until he has taken it. If one feels cold the attractive open fire in the Casino soon dispels the chill, and an excellent lunch, furnished by Mr. Smith, will do the rest.

Every one who hears the Reed Birds is delighted with their music. Little Freddie is a decided favorite and he has made a great hit. Mrs. Dave Reed, the eccentric comedienne, is a host in herself. The Murray Brothers also please greatly in their refined vocal and instrumental selections, and their dancing. Remember this is the last day to see the talented people.

Cumberland County Fair. Cumberland County Fair opens at Gorham next Tuesday, and will doubtless be the best fair ever held by the Society. The entries in all the races are unusually large, and of horses of a high order. The great free for all which did not fill at the State Fair, is already filled. The entries in all classes of stock are unusually large and fine. Let everybody pray for fair weather.

The Maine Central Railroad will sell round trip tickets to Westbrook Junction and Cumberland Mills Junction. Persons will ticket there for the grounds.

The Baby Show.

There are so many pretty children in this city that the judges will have a difficult job to decide who is the handsomest child at the Baby Show at the Rink at Peaks Island this afternoon. At any rate it is expected the mothers of the handsomest babies will take them down so that the crowd of people that always attend a baby show can have a chance to see them. Good prizes will be given to the four babies that the judges think are the best looking. Remember the time and place 8 o'clock at the Forest City rink.

Forest City Rink.

At the rink the baby show will prove a great attraction today at three o'clock. Celeste, the great wire walker, will be seen for the last time today in his wonderful feats. Tonight the Murphy Balsams will play the Forest City at polo. Monday afternoon there will be a juvenile game of polo and it will be amusing to see the children play. Tuesday will be the great closing night when the Columbus will give a ball and there will be dancing all the evening.

CHAPMAN-JONES CASE.

Judge Peabody Refuses the Mandamus Writ.

Chapman Will Have to Pay Costs—What Judge Strout Said in Rendering His Decision.

Yesterday morning in the Supreme court room in the mandamus case of L. B. Chapman against L. Frank Jones, clerk of the city of Deering, the arguments were made by W. H. Looney for Chapman and City Solicitor Matthews for Jones.

After the arguments were concluded Judge Strout spoke briefly. He said that it must be borne in mind that a great deal of distinction exists between large cities and small cities and towns in constraining the statutes. In large cities where the duties of the office of clerk are such that either he or an authorized deputy can be present all the time the office is open to the public, the statute expects the office to be kept open longer than in the other case where there are other duties for the clerk to perform and there is no authorized deputy to take his place.

He said it was proper for Mr. Jones to decline to allow the records to be shown in his absence. The records while open to public inspection are to be kept in the custody of the clerk, who should use the same precaution with the best citizens as with the poorest. Papers that have not been passed upon as matters of record should not be given to any one. The reason for requiring the clerk's presence when a person asked to see the records is because a designing citizen might alter or mutilate them to serve his own interests. In the case of the register of deeds it is often necessary to have volumes of records introduced into court but the register always brings them himself and does not allow them to be taken out of his possession.

The judge did not think Mr. Jones had been unreasonable or lacking in his duty to the public in the matter of allowing Mr. Chapman to examine the records. The judge therefore denied the petition for a writ of mandamus and dismissed the case, the decision being in favor of Mr. Jones and adverse to Mr. Chapman.

THE BRAMHALL.

The New Palace Car of the Portland Railroad Co.

The new palace car, the Bramhall built in Philadelphia for the Portland Railroad Company, arrived in the city yesterday and taken to the car house on Brackett street. It is the handsomest car ever in Portland. The exterior is painted a pure ultra-marine blue, and bears the name of the car, and the words Portland Railroad Company on its sides. The interior is finished throughout in oak. Cabinets adorn each corner, plate glass windows with heavy draperies add much to the beauty of the interior. The floor is inlaid oak, and ornamented line forms the ceiling. Tables may be set up like those in an ordinary steam parlor car upon which luncheons may be served on cards played. Electric bells from all parts of the car call the conductor to attend to the wants of the passengers. Easy chairs in willow are the seats, and the broad platforms give opportunity for such as choose to ride outside. The car will carry comfortably 25 people. It is lighted and heated by electricity. The interior of the car is 25 feet long by 7 feet wide, while the platform projects 6 feet each way at the end, making the entire length of the car 37 feet.

The Boston City Fathers.

Yesterday forenoon the weather was bright and clear, and the Bostonians were taken by their entertainers in several buckboards and given a drive about the city, seeing all the points of interest. In the afternoon many of the party again went to Riverton to see the place by daylight, while others enjoyed themselves in various ways.

The visitors returned home last night on the Boston boat. Manager Tukey extended a very cordial invitation to the visiting members of the Boston city government to attend the performance of the "Man-o'-War's Man" at Portland theatre, Thursday evening, and many of them witnessed the last act on their return from Riverton.

Labor Day Sports at Sebago.

The celebration of Labor Day at Lake Sebago on Monday next will be one of the greatest excursions that has ever been offered to the public by the Portland Central Labor Union. The advertisement gives the list of amusements and the prizes to be offered. Besides there will be dancing, boating, swinging, baseball and rifle practice. Chandler's band will furnish the music for the concerts and dancing. Refreshment will be served on the grounds at reasonable rates. The tickets will be good on all regular trains. The Portland police will play ball against the Murphy Balsams, and the Presumpscott will play the Murphy Balsams.

Home Comforts.

In this morning's issue may be found some home comforts advertised by the Portland Stove Foundry Co. This company's goods are reliable as anyone who has ever tried one of their stoves or heaters can testify. The fact that repairs can be obtained so easily and cheaply is another feature to be remembered by those contemplating purchasing goods in their line. This is a home industry and gives employment to about 75 of the citizens of Portland. Atlantic ranges and heaters have acquired an enviable reputation throughout New England.

An Announcement of Interest.

This issue contains the announcement of Messrs. Eastman Bros. & Bancroft regarding the opening of their Men's furnishing department Saturday evening commencing tonight; also their advertisement regarding their sale of broken lots of men's underwear, colored shirts, etc., to be sold today at one half price.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Papers That Will Be Read and Discussed.

At the annual meeting of the State Board of Trade, which will be held in Portland on the 17th and 18th inst, this will be the official programme of the papers for September 17th at 2 p. m.

The importance to the country of a naval station at Portland, Hon. C. J. Gilman of Brunswick, to be followed by general discussion.

Advantages of an early topographical survey of the state, Frederick Hayes Newell of the U. S. Geographical Survey, to be followed by discussion.

Summer travel in minor resorts in Maine, Walter D. Stinson of Augusta, to be followed by general discussion.

In regard to the first topic it may not be known that the government is said to be deeply impressed with the importance of Portland as a naval station. When Gen. Miles was here, it is understood that he, with Col. Danrell, the engineer officer in charge of the harbor work and defences in this state, made a careful inspection of the city and surroundings and are strongly in favor of the proposed plan, but the government always prefers an expression on the subject from the residents of the state where projected improvements are considered.

Mr. Newell, who will speak on the second subject, an "Early Topographical Survey of the State," has forwarded to Secretary Rich of the Portland Board, a series of maps of the harbor that are the finest ever seen here. Mr. Newell is connected with the Washington office of the coast survey and he will, in his paper, give many interesting facts not generally known even among our merchants.

The third topic of Mr. Stinson's, on "Summer Travel to Minor Resorts in Maine," opens up a line of thought that cannot but impress itself on our people as showing what business this is and what can be made of it.

Selling Goods Bought on Installments.

Deputy Sheriff Bucknam and Constable Brown took a boat yesterday and went to Goose Island where they arrested Thomas Thorpe and brought him to this city. Thorpe is a boat builder and agreed to build a boat for another party who furnished the money. This money it is claimed Thorpe spent but the man who advanced it got an attachment on the boat owned by Thorpe and thus repaid himself. Thorpe, however, it is charged bought goods on the installment plan of Mr. Fred Merrill and then sold them. This brings the case under the criminal statutes as it is the same offence to sell goods bought on the installment plan as to sell mortgaged property. Thorpe will therefore have to await trial on the criminal charge.

Harpawee II Line.

Beginning Tuesday, September 8 the steamer of the Harpawee Steamboat company will make two through round trips only leaving Portland at 9.30 a. m. and 4 p. m., arriving at Portland at 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

The Stevens Family Reunion.

(Correspondence of the Press.) New Gloucester, Sept. 4.—The annual reunion of the Stevens family took place on Thursday at the residence of Alonzo Stevens in this town. Forty or more of the family were present. The names of those present were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Isiah Welch, Strong; George C. Stevens, Farmington; Dr. Fred L. Stevens and wife and two children, Farmington; William Stevens, Auburn; Mrs. W. M. Hall, Auburn; Miss Daisy Hall, Auburn; Miss Alberta Taylor, Fred Taylor, Strong; Mrs. Chloe D. Lyon, Pownal; Mr. J. A. Snow, wife and son, Pownal; Mr. S. T. Snow and wife, Pownal; Mrs. May A. Stevens, Pownal; Mr. C. E. Fogg and son, North Pownal; Rev. Mr. Hinkley and daughter, Durham; Mrs. Marcia Libby and three children, Freeport; Mrs. Jennie R. Howard, Peaks Island; Mrs. Lydia M. Hodgkins and two sons, Temple; James Stevens, wife and three children, James Sogars, Upper Gloucester; Mr. Alonzo Stevens and wife and Miss Nellie Stevens, New Gloucester. A very pleasant time was spent by all present. Dinner was served at noon. After dinner the company were invited to the front of the house where F. L. Stevens assisted by Miss Nellie Sweetser photographed the company. After this the business meeting of the association was called to order by President Alonzo Stevens and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President Mr. Benjamin Butler of Phillips; vice president, Mrs. Hannah A. Welch, Strong; secretary, F. L. Stevens, Farmington. After the business meeting a reading was given by Miss Nellie L. Sweetser which was received with applause from the company. A due regard for the occasion from Miss Nellie Snow of Pownal was read and much enjoyed by all. Owing to the weather being somewhat dull in the morning probably not as many were present as would otherwise have been. The next reunion will be held at the Stevens homestead in Strong and it is hoped that all who were present this year will make an effort to be present at the next.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." The new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by C. H. GUPPY CO., Druggist, 463 Congress St., Portland, Me.

DAY TRIP TO BOSTON, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 10 a. m.

International Steamers. FARE \$1.00.

Run in Boston about 8 p. m. Tickets at Pine Tree Ticket Office, Monument Square, and on board steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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STATE OF MAINE.

List of Candidates nominated, to be voted for in the County of Cumberland, September 14, 1896. Penalty for willfully defacing, tearing down, removing or destroying a list of candidates or specimen ballot—five to one hundred dollars fine. NICHOLAS FESSENDEN, Secretary of State.

| REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRAT | PROHIBITION | PEOPLE'S |
|--|--|---|---|
| For Governor Llewellyn Powers of Houlton | For Governor Melvin P. Frank of Portland | For Governor Amiel S. Ladd of Calais | For Governor Luther C. Bateman of Auburn |
| For Representative to Congress Thomas B. Reed of Portland | For Representative to Congress Edward W. Staples of Biddeford | For Representative to Congress Aaron Clark of Buxton | For Representative to Congress James E. Campion of Portland |
| For Senators Matthew C. Morrill of Gray Josiah H. Drummond, Jr., of Portland Edward C. Reynolds of South Portland Cyrus S. Witham of Raymond | For Senators Charles H. Chase of Portland Edwin E. Heckbert of South Portland Edward A. Gibbs of Bridgton William M. Dow of Gray | For Senators Edward T. Burrows of Portland Benjamin Haskell of Westbrook Soloman M. Gay of Casco Alvah S. Kendall of North Yarmouth | For Senators William H. Jewett of Portland David O. Moulton of Falmouth John Swan of Westbrook William S. Blanchard of Cumberland |
| For County Attorney George Libby of Portland | For County Attorney William Lyons of Westbrook | For County Attorney John S. White of Portland | For County Attorney W. H. McLaughlin of Scarborough |
| For Judge of Probate Henry C. Peabody of Portland | For Judge of Probate George F. McQuillan of Portland | For Judge of Probate William H. Hobbs of Portland | For Judge of Probate F. W. Nichols of Freeport |
| For Register of Probate Joseph B. Reed of Portland | For Register of Probate Edward W. Guptill of Gorham | For Register of Probate Joel C. Pettigill of Deering | For Register of Probate W. J. Frost of Freeport |
| For Sheriff Samuel D. Blummer of Scarborough | For Sheriff George A. Morrill of Portland | For Sheriff Daniel P. Parker of Portland | For Sheriff W. J. Frost of Freeport |
| For County Commissioner Gardner Walker of Deering | For County Commissioner John L. Brackett of Portland | For County Commissioner Phelma Harriman of Westbrook | For County Commissioner Arthur E. Gray of Westbrook |
| For County Treasurer Daniel D. Cheney of Deering | For County Treasurer Charles F. Guptill of Portland | For County Treasurer Samuel P. Pearson of Portland | For County Treasurer William H. Sargent of Portland |
| For Representative to Legislature Seth L. Larrabee of Portland William J. Knowlton of Portland Arthur W. Merrill of Portland Wilbur C. Whelden of Portland John Howard Hill of Portland Frederick D. Winslow of Portland Thurston S. Burn of Westbrook Sumner L. Holbrook of Brunswick Winthrop C. Fogg of Freeport Richard Cook of Casco Nelson M. Shaw of Cumberland P. P. Larrabee of Sebago Harlan P. Prince of Yarmouth John Albert Snow of Scarborough Melville B. Fuller of South Portland Richard Lewis Robinson of Windham Winburn M. Staples of Bridgton Joseph Lewis Robinson of Windham William S. Thompson of Standish James T. Hancock of Gray | For Representative to Legislature Luther B. Roberts of Deering John W. Jordan of Gorham Edwin L. Field of Gray Edward H. Trickey of Cumberland Joseph R. Dillingham of Naples John M. Kaler of Scarborough Thomas F. Beale of Portland Spencer Rogers of Portland Samuel L. Bates of Portland James H. McDonald of Portland Edmund J. Young of Portland Barley J. Curran of Portland George M. Starwood of South Portland Thomas L. Stanwood of Brunswick Cornelius M. Morrill of Windham Fred W. Mayberry of Casco Almon H. Cressley of Standish Charles L. Blake of Yarmouth | For Representative to Legislature Lewis McDonald of Portland John A. Rush of Portland Eben G. Delano of Portland Chester I. Orr of Portland Francis A. Bent of Portland Jacob S. Bragdon of Westbrook Silas B. Edwards of Windham Edward W. Jepson of Casco | For Representative to Legislature Adam M. Laing of Portland William W. Jewett of Portland |

Grand Trunk Railway System.

SPECIAL Sunday : Excursion

TO — GORHAM AND BERLIN, N. H. — ON — Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, and Oct. 5th and 11th, 1896, Returning Same Day. FARE ONLY \$1.00, and from intermediate stations and return at correspondingly low fares.

Leave Grand Trunk depot on dates named at 8.30 a. m., arriving at Berlin at 12 noon. Leave Berlin at 3.30 p. m., arriving at Portland at 7.30 p. m. CHAS. M. HAYS, General Manager.

Steamer Madeleine

— WILL MAKE — TWO EXCURSIONS — OVER THE — Falmouth Foreside Route To Bustin's Island and Freeport, Sunday, Sept. 6, '96. Connecting at Bustin's, with Steamer Phantom, for Harpswell Center afternoon trip. Leaving south side of Portland Pier at 10 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. Return—Leave Harpswell Center at 3.00 p. m. and Bustin's at 3.15 p. m. Leave Freeport at 1.15 a. m. and 4 p. m. First class dinner served at Merrill's Restaurant, Bustin's, for 50 cents. Fare for the Round Trip only 25 cents. sept4d2t

International Steamship Co.

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS.

Good to Return 20 Days from Date of Issue.

Eastport and return, \$4.75
Lubec and return, \$5.50

Calais and return, St. Andrews, St. John sept4

CHARLES GRIMMER, —TEACHER OF—

Violin, Guitar, &c.

Fall and Winter Term commencing September 1st. Terms moderate. Apply 180 Middle or 234 Cumberland streets, Portland, Me. sept5 and 2 noon

Best Coffee in the World.

SPURR'S REVERE!



COFFEE. Sold always in plain paper bags bearing the above Trade Mark.

FOR SALE

Freshly Roasted by the following parties in Portland:
S. W. McLaughlin, 143 Oxford street.
F. E. Lovell, 128 Oxford street.
E. F. Hillman, 149 Oxford street.
J. F. Norton, 177 Oxford street.
J. L. Strout, 94 Portland street.
J. N. Laing, 124 Portland street.
F. H. Chase, Green, cor. Portland street.
J. W. Deering, 576 Congress street.
J. B. Starbird, 1124 Congress street.
J. L. Rice, 107 Congress street.
Jas. Hudson, 8 Adams street.
John McMenamin & Co., 84 Cumberland street.
Jas. McCartney, 94 Washington street.
John Quinn, 146 Washington street.
Jas. De Wolfe & Co., 249 Danforth street.
Wm. McArthur, 130 Washington street.
S. Johnson, 14 Hammond street.
S. Hobart, 143 Brackett street.
Mrs. Chas. Mullen, 297 Fore street.
J. E. F. Connolly, 511 Fore street.
A. S. Murch, 609 Fore street.
Murray & Malla, 35 Pleasant street.
Mrs. A. M. Rafferty, 31 Pleasant street.
Mrs. W. C. Canning, 29 Danforth street.
S. Thornton, 17 Danforth street.
W. O. Blake, 208 York street.
P. McLaughlin, 37 Summer street.
T. Quinn, 48 Clark street.
W. P. Carroll, 30 Salem street.
P. O'Neil, 238 Danforth street.
Jas. De Wolfe & Co., 249 Danforth street.
T. L. Callan, 231 York street.
C. E. Kelley, 251 Spring street.
J. M. Edwards & Son, Green, cor. Portland street.
J. Pitts & Son.
H. C. Dyer.
F. W. Coffey.
C. A. Weston & Co., Wholesale Agents for Portland, sept2 sat&wed 9t

'Have you noticed the very cool nights and mornings recently?'

The season has arrived for the use of

OIL HEATERS.

Our line is unsurpassed in the country. (Samples now in our western window.) Our prices less than wholesale. We offer you seasonable, urgently needed goods, at prices below "hot weather figures," lower than prices were when you didn't want them at any price.

Now, \$5.57
\$5.83
\$6.57
\$7.29
Were, \$7.00
\$8.00
\$8.57
\$12.00
These are all round wick center draft heaters, that warm a room nicely that is from 12 to 15 feet square.

Every one warranted to suit or we pay back your money.

"The Household Outfitters,"

HOOPER, SON & LEIGHTON

sept3&5

ILLS OF CHILDHOOD

Are often misunderstood by even the best physicians. Worms are one of the most prolific causes of infant mortality, and yet they can be absolutely cured by home treatment.

True's Pin Worm Elixir

The great vegetable specific, is infallible in all worm troubles. A certain remedy for stomach disorders, constiveness, and indigestion. Used and praised for 45 years. See at all druggists or by mail. A valuable book about children sent free to mothers. Treatment of worms a specialty. Particulars free. Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH

SAPOLIO

PORTLAND DAILY PRESS

— AND —
MAINE STATE PRESS.
Subscription Rates.

DAILY (in advance) \$6 per year; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 a quarter; 50 cents a month. The Daily is delivered every morning by carrier anywhere within the city limits and at Woodfords without extra charge.

DAILY (Not in advance), invariably at the rate of \$7 a year.
MAINE STATE PRESS, (Weekly) published every Thursday, \$2 per year; \$1 for six months; 50 cents a quarter; 25 cents for trial subscription of six weeks.

Persons wishing to leave town for long or short periods may have the addresses of their papers changed as often as desired.

Advertising Rates.

In Daily Press \$1.50 per square, for one week; \$4.00 for one month. Three insertions or less, \$1.00 per square. Every other day advertisements, one third less than these rates.

Half square advertisements \$1.00 for one week or \$2.50 for one month.

"A Square" is a space of the width of a column and one inch long.

Special Notices, on first page, one-third additional.

Amusements and Auction Sales, \$2.00 per square each week. Three insertions or less, \$1.50 per square.

Reading Notices in nonpartisan type, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Wants, To Let, For Sale and similar advertisements, 25 cents per week in advance, for 40 words or less, no display. Displayed advertisements not paid in advance, will be charged at regular rates.

In MAINE STATE PRESS—\$1.00 per square for first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Address all communications relating to subscriptions and advertisements to PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO., 97 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

State Election, Monday, Sept. 14.
National Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

William McKinley
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Garret A. Hobart
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Llewellyn Powers
OF HOULTON.

For Representatives to Congress:

First District—THOMAS B. REED,
of Portland.

Second District—NELSON DINGLEY,
JR., of Lewiston.

Third District—SETH L. MILLI-
KEN, of Belfast.

Fourth District—CHARLES A. BOU-
TELLE, of Bangor.

What Bryan is coming to this State for the last of September is hard to divine, unless the Popocrats are contemplating a formal funeral ceremony and want him to conduct the exercises.

The Rockland Opinion uses up nearly a column explaining that the result in Vermont is of no significance. It will strike the average man that a thing of no consequence would hardly need so much attention.

"No silver is being coined to take the place of the silver now going abroad," was one of Mr. Bryan's declarations. Like lots of others of his sayings, it is untrue. More than eight and one half millions of silver dollars were coined during the first half of this year—more than were coined in the whole history of the country from 1793 to 1873.

The Democratic managers in Chicago have just made public a letter written by Arthur Sewall to Bryan soon after the St. Louis Populist convention, in which he says, "I cannot for a moment allow myself to be a factor in any action on your part that would in the slightest degree hazard an electoral vote for you." The publication of the letter is believed to be the beginning of a movement to get Sewall off the ticket.

The report comes from all over the country that the trees are loaded with apples, foretelling an enormous crop. In all probability the price this fall will be low. Now our silver friends, if they follow their course in regard to wheat and cotton, will tell us that apples are low, not on account of the over supply, but by reason of the law of 1873, which demonetized silver, and if they are consistent they will urge the farmer to vote for Bryan and Sewall and free silver to put up the price of apples.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, who once thought the tariff question was to be the great issue of the campaign, admits that the tariff did not figure in the Vermont election at all. It was the currency question simply that brought out the big Republican vote, that added to it several thousand Democrats and rolled up the unprecedented majority. And it will be the currency question that will carry the country overwhelmingly for McKinley and Hobart in November.

Very little significance can be attached to great meetings except as showing that the people are interested in the pending currency question and disposed to hear both sides. George Fred Williams had big meetings in Vermont, but if anybody had inferred from that (as

matter of fact many did) that there was to be a big free silver vote there on election day, he would have been sadly mistaken. The crowds who are flocking to hear Bryan are attracted by curiosity and a desire to hear what the most conspicuous advocate of free coinage has to say. The percentage of them that will vote for free coinage will be about as small as was that of George Fred Williams's audiences in Vermont.

People still continue to wonder why, if the present dollars are kept at par, dollars under free coinage cannot be. It is simply because the present dollars are limited in number and are receivable for customs and taxes; while under free coinage the number would be unlimited and only a part of them could be used to pay taxes and duties. Perhaps an illustration will make the matter clear.

The city of Portland imposes taxes of about \$800,000 yearly, and the citizens have to pay this sum into the treasury yearly. If in the spring it should issue \$800,000 silver dollars and pledge itself to receive them for taxes at their face value, our citizens would take them, no matter how small their intrinsic value, because being receivable for taxes the face value could always be got out of them. But if instead of \$800,000, the amount of the taxes, it should issue \$1,600,000, the value could not be got out of half of these, because only \$800,000 could be used in payment of taxes; and consequently all of them would fail. So long as the United States government keeps its silver dollars near the number that can be absorbed for taxes and duties it can keep them at par. But when the number gets considerably in excess of that amount than they are sure to fall. Now it has control of the coinage and keeps the amount down. But under free coinage it will have no control of the coinage at all. It will then be compelled to coin all the silver that is tendered, whether it be a million ounces or ten million.

The question of bimetalism has no place in the present controversy, for the reason that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would, as every sane man admits, bring, not bimetalism, but silver monometalism. The pending question is "Shall we change from gold monometalism to silver monometalism?" It is claimed that the demonetization of silver has withdrawn half the basis of our currency structure. Admit that to be true for the sake of the argument; how will it help matters to withdraw the gold, which free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will surely do, and substitute silver? There are estimated to be over 600,000,000 of gold dollars in this country. Every one of them will be driven out of use by free coinage, and the basis of our currency then will be only the silver dollars coined under free coinage. How many of them there will be nobody knows or can accurately estimate, but for several years surely they cannot be equal in number, to say nothing of value, the gold which will be driven out. For a long time the volume of the currency will not be expanded by free coinage, but on the contrary contracted, and if the theory which the free silver people preach be correct, that price is governed by volume of the currency, inflation raising it, while contraction lessens it, then the rise of prices which is the chief boon that the silver men predict from free coinage cannot take place for several years at least.

The Indianapolis convention made a choice of candidates in every way excellent. Senator Palmer is one of the Democratic war horses, and no shadow of suspicion attaches to his Democracy. Not longer ago than last spring Bryan declared that he was not a Democrat, but Senator Palmer has no such declaration staring him in the face. He is a Democrat in name, and in fact; a Democrat who has refused to surrender his principles at the demand of the Populists. He is also of Presidential caliber, which cannot be said of Mr. Bryan. Equally happy was the convention in the selection of a candidate for Vice President. Gen. Buckner is a Kentuckian, popular in his State and throughout the South. He is an uncompromising opponent of free silver, and made his views clearly known in the fight in Kentucky last year. The convention has put two men in nomination whom Democrats can support with far greater consistency than Bryan and Sewall, one of whom has been until very recently an avowed Populist, and the other has been, and still is, an avowed friend of a protective tariff, so far at least as American shipping is concerned. The platform declares unequivocally in favor of the gold standard under any and all conditions, going further in that direction than the Republican platform. On the tariff its declaration is equally specific, being against protection and in favor of free trade. In the character of the men who took part in dignity of procedure—indeed in everything except more numbers, the Indianapolis body was far superior to the Chicago gathering. The Democracy of its platform and of its candidates is unimpeachable.

Chronic

* Alcoholism

and the morphine habit, on account of the manner in which the tissues of the body are depleted, owing to the lack of nourishment, can be cured by the use of

Bovine

as has been positively proved. By its use the organs of the body resume a state of health, and the desire for morphine or alcohol subsides as the function of nutrition becomes normal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

ANXIOUS TO GET AT GEORGE FRED.

(Boston Herald.)

There is a desire outside the party also, and perhaps in it as well, to have Mr. Williams brought to a direct vote before the people of the state, that the extent to which they approve his course may be demonstrated. They are in agreement with himself on this point, if they are in no other.

NO STAY AT HOMES THIS YEAR

(Albany Journal.)

The most remarkable and at the same time significant feature of the Vermont election was the tremendous vote polled. Although there has been no increase in the population in that state within the last ten years, Tuesday recorded the largest vote cast in the history of the state at any election. For President in 1892, 55,774 votes were cast, and for Governor in 1894, 58,012. Tuesday there were recorded 67,842 votes—a gain of over 15 per cent in the total vote.

KEARNEY AND BRYAN.

(New York Post.)

The Western demagogue of 1878 was more violent and vulgar in his language than the Western demagogue of 1896, though Bryan is steadily sinking in the respect when he gets to talking about the Creator's not using better road to make the financier than the laboring man. But in the attempt to array one class against another, in the denunciation of those who have property, in the condemnation of the gold standard, in the praise of cheap money, Dennis Kearney was the forerunner of William J. Bryan.

MISS BIRD IN CHINA.

Amid Her Many Dangers—She Traverses a District Hitherto Unexplored.

(From the London Times.)

Mrs. Bishop, who is perhaps better known to English readers as Miss Bird, has recently described in a Shanghai newspaper her latest Eastern journey, which took her through parts of the Province of Szu-chuan, unknown to European travelers.

Leaving Shanghai on Jan. 10 last she traveled up the Yangtze by steamer to Tchang, and thence by horseback 600 miles to Wanhsien. Here Mrs. Bishop left the river and traveled by chair for 300 miles to Pao-ning, in Szu-chuan. She was much impressed by the beauty and fertility of the country, the size and handsome appearance of the farmhouses being especially remarkable. Coal was in great abundance. Along the road the people exhibited great hostility, but the officials did all they could to protect her.

From Pao-ning she went by Sinital, through a hilly, but less interesting country, to Mien-chau, still finding coal and salt in great abundance. On her way to Kuansien, in the northwest corner of the great plain of Cheng-tu, the capital of the province, she met with very bad treatment, being attacked and stoned by the mob. One large stone struck her on the head and inflicted injuries from which she suffered after her return.

The Cheng-tu plain was another marvelous example of fertility and wealth. Mrs. Bishop says she never saw anything like it anywhere. She traveled for eleven days across the plain and found it irrigated in abundance in every part. It seems that ages ago—it is not known when—a man who had erected to his memory the grandest temple in China divided the waters of the Min River in such a way that they fertilize the whole plain and make such an irrigation system that there can be neither floods nor drought. Kuansien is at the base of the hills, and is the centre for the trade of Northern Tibet.

Thence Mrs. Bishop went up the Min River, which Chinese consider the actual Yangtze, at Wei-chau, and, turning up the Li-fan-ting River, reached the town of that name. Here the authorities did all they could to prevent her from entering the Mantse country beyond. She persisted, however, and found the Mantse to be semi-independent tribes, who pay tribute to China, but are ruled by their own chiefs. Their appearance is quite Caucasian, both men and women being very handsome. They live in lofty stone houses, many of which resemble feudal castles. In nearly every village there is a high, square tower.

The customs are wholly different from those of the Chinese; the people are rigid Buddhists, and the signs of their religion are everywhere. Mrs. Bishop found them friendly and hospitable, and their country, as well, indeed, as the whole country after leaving the Min, a combination of Switzerland and Cashmere. She went up to the source of the Li-fan-ting River, a branch of the Min, on the Taushuan Mountain, and, crossing a pass nearly 14,000 feet high, descended on the Hongkai River, an affluent of the Great Gobi River.

Owing to troubles between the tribes here, the bridges on the Hongkai were broken down, and she was unable to carry out her intention of performing the fourteen days' journey down to Tachien-lu, on the post road to Lhasa. Gold and enormous quantities of nitrate of soda are found on this route; the rivers are torrents of emerald green, and of considerable width, and a succession of rapids and cataracts the whole distance.

On her return Mrs. Bishop recrossed the plain of Cheng-tu, descended the Min to Kien-ting, and thence through a fertile and beautiful country to Chung-king. Everywhere, except among the Mantse, she found a hostility to foreigners which astonished her by its intensity. She has no doubt that the people in Szu-chuan do really believe that foreigners eat children or tear out their eyes, and in Cheng-tu and elsewhere she saw children wearing a red cross on green ground, as a charm against foreigners. It seems that the sums paid to the French missionaries for their losses in the riots has increased the popular resentment. She thought the officials desired to protect foreigners. Mrs. Bishop has made full notes of her journey and taken a number of photographs. She went from Shanghai to Japan in search of rest; and thence proposes to pay a second visit to Corea.

NO WISH TO LIVE.

Mrs. Neal Suffered Constant Torture.

Doctors Called It Cancer of the Stomach.

A Friend's Advice Was the Turning Point.

The frank statement of Mrs. Harriet Neal of 13 So. Pine St., Manchester, N. H., carries conviction. Here is what she says:

"About the middle of last April I was so sick that I actually did not care whether I lived or died. In search of health I had tried one kind of medicine after another, only to meet with failure in every case. I had also consulted several doctors here in Manchester, but received no benefit from their treatment. The doctors diagnosed my case as cancer of the stomach, and during the past two years I had been operated upon several times, and had spent hundreds of dollars without being relieved of my sufferings.

"I passed nights of sleeplessness and torture and days of agonizing pain. I had frequent fits of vomiting, and was often unable to retain even a glass of water upon my stomach. In fact I was without hope, when a friend asked me to try Puritana, saying: 'It cannot hurt you, and I have great faith in it.' I was at last induced to make a trial of this wonderful remedy, and to say that I am pleased and surprised at the great results accomplished by Puritana does not half tell it. I cannot express my gratitude. I am now up and about my work. I can eat and sleep splendidly, and I owe it all to Puritana, and would not be without it under any circumstances."

(Signed) MRS. HARRIET NEAL.

The case of Mrs. Neal is only one of thousands that show what Puritana, the prize formula of Dr. Dix Crosby, will do for any one who has suffered from Liver, Kidney, or Stomach troubles, or from other diseases which are caused by a wrong stomach and cured by a right stomach. In addition to its direct action on the organs, Puritana, by its invigorating effect on the stomach, gives nature a chance to repair the wear and tear of the whole human system.

SCHOOL.

PORTLAND ACADEMY.

Fall term begins Sept. 14 and continues 14 weeks. Usual courses of study for pupils of both sexes. A business course includes shorthand by the "McKeen New Standard" method, with thorough preparation in English Grammar and Civil Government. Private pupils received afternoon and evening. For other particulars inquire of MISS E. A. FILES, Principal, 120 Elm Street.

Portland, Aug. 21, 1896. aug25d3w

MR. and MRS. JOHN A. BELLOW'S

Boarding and Day School FOR GIRLS.

91 Danforth Street, Portland, Me., will re-open WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1896.

Primary and Grammar School Departments for both sexes. The class for Little Children will be taught by MISS ALICE VERRILL.

The Principals will be at home September 1st. Portland, Aug. 21, 1896. aug17d1m

Coburn Classical Institute.

WATERVILLE, ME.

This school, founded in 1829, has prepared over 600 students for college. Students are prepared for any college or scientific school. Principal's certificate admits students without examination to Colby, Bates, Maine State College, Wesleyan, Colgate and other colleges. Three courses of four years each are offered, College Preparatory, English Scientific and Latin Scientific.

The school has an excellent equipment, beautiful and healthful location, courses of instruction equal to the best.

Fall term opens Sept. 8. Send for catalogue or further information to the principal, F. W. JOHNSON, aug14d1m

THE KINDERGARTEN.

133 SPRING STREET.

Will Re-open Monday, September 14.

The Portland Training School for Kindergartners, Sept. 21. Apply to

ABBY N. NORTON, 132 Spring St., Portland. aug25ed2w

DOUGLASS SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.

WATERFORD, ME.

Pleasant, healthful location. Home care and comfort. Thorough instruction. College preparatory and other courses. Expenses moderate. 18th year begins Sept. 9. aug31w MISS DOUGLASS, Prin.

NORTH YARMOUTH ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this institution will open Sept. 15, 1896. Special attention to preparation for Bowdoin, Harvard and other leading colleges including Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke. Best facilities for scientific and business. For any desired information address the principal, REV. B. P. SNOW, A. M. aug15d3w

MR. CLARENCE HALE GIFFORD

Will resume his classes in French and German after Sept. 15th. He will prepare pupils for college, and help them if desired in any of the French and German literature of the college course.

He still teaches the Mersteraft System to those desiring it and makes a specialty of conversational French and German enabling his pupils to learn the language for practical purposes in 25 or 30 lessons.

He also assists Business Men by translating their French and German correspondence into English.

For particulars call at 42 Pine Street on noon or between 5 and 7 p. m. aug29ed1m

We have a fine line of Woollen, Cotton, Scotch and English Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, and Clay Worsted for Fall and Winter wear. Also the best American makes, Glace, Hockam, Rock, Kensington, Harris & Sawyer's.

Our line is superb. We invite an early inspection

W. L. CARD. DRAPER-TAILOR, 46 Free Street. dec4

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY OF EUFAULA, ALA.

\$50,000.
6 per ct. Gold Bonds,
Dated June 1, 1896. Due June 1, 1926.

Coupons payable June and December in New York.

Bonds issued for Water Works and Light Plant.

In addition to being the direct and primary obligation of the city, these bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the water works now being built by the city, costing about \$250,000, with any additions thereto, and also upon any electric or gas plant which may hereafter be built or owned by the city. This mortgage is made to the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company, Trustee, whose certificate appears on each bond.

By building these works an ample supply of pure water is guaranteed, and it is estimated that the net profit from private consumption will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on these bonds without drawing on the general fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed valuation of 1895.....\$1,423,465
Real Valuation.....1,837,795
Total Debt.....1,354,050
Value of Property owned by the City.....1,354,050
Water Works.....\$50,000
Bridge.....40,000
Court House and Jail.....19,000
School Houses.....15,000

Gross Revenue.....117,000
Total expenses, including interest and water and light charges.....24,284
Net Revenue.....92,716
Tax rate authorized 1 1/2 per cent.
Tax rate exercised 1 1/2 per cent.

Population, 7,760.

Attention is called to the fact that this City does not find it necessary to carry its full authorized tax rate, having an income from licenses of \$10,000 per annum; and that, after deducting its assets, its net debts but \$17,050. Also that the principal and interest are payable in gold.

Eufaula is located in Barbour County, in the eastern part of the State, on the Chattahoochee River, and is in proportion to its size, one of the wealthiest cities in the State. It is reached by the Montgomery & Eufaula, the Southwest and the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad Companies, and has in addition two river transportation lines to the Gulf. It is the transfer and supply point for a large corn and cotton producing territory, and is the third largest cotton trading point in the State. There are located here two large and successful cotton mills, a cotton compress, seven cotton warehouses, together with cotton oil, carriage, machinery and wood-working establishments, gas, telephone and electric light companies and three national banks. Every religious body is represented by attractive church edifices, and the City has an efficient and well-managed school system and commodious school houses.

The City is beautifully laid out on a bluff rising from the river. It has broad, straight streets lined with shade trees, many of them having an additional row in the center, and its extensive dwellings and substantial stores cannot fail to favorably impress the visitor.

A member of our firm has personally investigated the affairs of Eufaula and our own attorneys have prepared the Ordinance, Bonds and Mortgage, and we recommend this issue as absolutely safe. Prices on application.

SPERRY, JONES & CO.,
Dealers in Investment Securities.

239 E. German St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED.

Leeds & Farmington R. R.

6's,
Due July 1, 1896.

We offer in exchange, a choice line of HOME SECURITIES.

Particulars on application.

Travellers supplied with LETTERS of CREDIT, available in all parts of the world, and GUARANTEE DEBITS, payable without charge, in the principal cities of Europe.

Descriptive pamphlet supplied upon request.

SWAN & BARRETT,
BANKERS,

Portland, Maine.

NEW LOAN

Town of Kennebunkport, Me.

4s.
Due, 1901.

Assessed Valuation, - \$1,140,000.

Total Debt, - - - - \$13,500.

These bonds are issued for the purpose of building bridge and will make a conservative investment for trust funds.

WOODBURY & MOULTON,
BANKERS,

Portland, Maine.

MAINE INVESTMENTS

Being appreciated outside of

NEW ENGLAND.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of New York,

having recently increased its investment in BANGOR & ANTONIOK R. R. CO. First mortgage 5 per cent Gold Bonds until it now holds more than \$800,000. This indicates that the large moneyed institutions are turning their attention to the East for investments as this is the first New York life Insurance Company to invest in Maine Securities.

FOR SALE BY

HUTSON B. SAUNDERS,
Investment Securities,

51-53 Exchange Street Portland, Me. Th&Stu

INVESTMENT

SECURITIES,
Paying Four, Five and Six Per Cent.

FOR SALE BY

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,
BANKERS,

32 EXCHANGE STREET. dt

CHARLES SUMNER CARLETON,
Baritone,

VOICE CULTURE.

Four years in Italy under the best masters. Hour and half hour lessons. Address 52 High Street City. aug18eddt

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREST CITY RINK II PEAKS ISLAND.
Geo. W. Gordon, Manager. 9th Season
CELEST. THE GYMNAST.
The greatest light and slack wire performer in the world.

In the Rink Every Afternoon and Evening this week.

POLO SATURDAY EVENING.
Murphy Balsams vs. Forest City.

DANCING.
Tuesday and Friday Evenings, 9 to 11. Music by Walden's Orchestra, 5 pieces. Frank P. Manley, prompter.

TOBACCOING AND SKATING EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission to Rink 10 cents or boat coupon. Dancing, Gentlemen 20 cents, Ladies free. Take Casco Bay Steamers. Boats leave at close of dance.

CITY HALL,
Monday, September 7th, Labor Day.

Monarch of all Recognized as Best Travelling

GUY BROS.

MINSTRELS!

30---PEOPLE---30

Chaste and Refined. Everything New Up to Date.

Best Band and Orchestra Traveling.

Watch for the Big Street Parade.

Republican - Rally!

-AT-

CITY HALL,

Saturday Eve'g, at 8 O'clk,

TO BE ADDRESSED BY

HON. A. L. SNOWDEN
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Holman S. Melcher
will preside.

Music by Chandler's Band.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Shea has made a careful study of the dual character of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and has earned much favorable comment for his artistic characterization. Mr. Shea is deserving a good deal of praise for the plucky manner in which he went through the performance to the sad and gruesome end last night, for his manager made the announcement that, at the close of the first act, Mr. Shea, fainting owing to a sort of fever and ague with which he is affected, the result of a cold caught at Lewiston, but that he would try and continue to the end of the play. Notwithstanding his illness Mr. Shea gave a very good presentation of the two contrasting characters, and his transitions from the one to the other were exceedingly well done.

The other characters were well taken, particularly by Mr. Henry Vesta as Mr. Utterson, Mr. Nesmith as Dr. Sanger and Mr. Bowman in the part of the old servant, Abraham Poole. There will be no matinee as previously arranged. The "Man-o-War's Man" will be given in the evening.

Guy Brothers' Minstrels.

If you have not yet purchased your tickets for the performances to be given by Guy Brothers' Minstrels at City Hall next Monday evening you should go to Chandler's music store at once and secure your seats. It is claimed for this company of thirty people that it embraces admirable talent, the best band and orchestra traveling and gives a splendid street parade. To be sure of your seat get it now.

Shore Acres.

It has been said of Shore Acres, which is to be given a handsome scenic production at the Portland theatre, Sept. 7 and 8, that it is not a play, but a leaf torn from the book of nature and held up to the gaze of human eyes, that men may learn the futility of world ambition and the beauty of usefulness and devotion to others. The story of the Berry family introduced in Shore Acres is in some sense the story of every other family. The characters are homely, simple people. Nathaniel Berry has many prototypes. The family that is without one self-sacrificing member, such as he, is as unfortunate as it is rare. The family on which the creaker of ambition does not fasten itself and thrive for a time is equally rare. The heartaches and pains and misunderstandings of the Berry family are those of every other family, whether in New England or in New Mexico. The portrayal of all these things shows men what they really are, and with a touch of nature makes them all akin. Mr. Herne has certainly given to the American stage a rarely interesting truthful picture of human life and he well deserves the success it has achieved.

Notes.

Kellar tickets will be on sale at Stockbridge's Tuesday morning.

Intended Improvements at St. Paul's Church.

Through the efforts of Rev. Joseph B. Shepherd, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church, corner of Congress and Locust streets, some extensive work will be done in the way of remodeling the church and rectory.

The low fence surrounding the lawn at the corner of the street has been removed and a picket fence of greater height put in its place. The rectory will next receive the attention of the painters and be put in good trim for the fall and winter, but in the spring it is proposed to remodel and enlarge it. The church will also receive considerable attention. The principal change will be made on the Congress street side where a modern tower will be erected.

Runaway and Narrow Escape.

A gig containing a man and drawn by a lively colt, was in collision with another team on Washington street yesterday morning and the man was killed, but we do not understand he was injured. The horse then ran through several of the streets with the gig attached doing no injury, until he reached Free street, when he encountered Mr. A. D. Smith the builder, who was driving along in his wagon. Mr. Smith turned his horse to one side but one of the gig wheels struck the back of the wagon and jumped over one of the rear wheels just grazing Mr. Smith's head. The runaway was afterwards caught. It was a close call for Mr. Smith.

Labor Day Excursion.

Labor day the fine steamer Salacia will make her last excursion of the season to Popple Beach, Squirrel Island, Boothbay Harbor and Wiscasset. Don't miss the last chance of visiting these delightful resorts. The green and rugged shores of the bays and rivers traversed on this trip never appear to better advantage than in the fine, clear air of September.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

CAUSE OF OUR TROUBLE.

Mr. C. S. Thomas Tells Portland Democrats About It.

A Free Silver Orator From the West,
Who Gave a Very Temperate and Able
Talk on His Side of the Question.

The Popocratic meeting in City hall last evening was quite largely attended and was more than a political meeting and less like a watch meeting than the previous rally of this party. There were not many of the old line-representative Democrats on the platform. Ex-Alderman Brackett, Major T. P. Beals, Wyer Greene, Capt. Charles H. Chase and one or two others were lonesome representatives of the united brotherhood who graced the platform.

Col. John O. Cobb, who presided, was frank enough to say that he knew very little about the silver question; while the orator of the evening, Mr. Thomas, knew enough of his subject to speak without taking refuge every five minutes in a shriek about the "Crime of 1873." He made an able presentation of the case of the silver mine owners than has been made by the other Popocratic speakers who have come this way.

A mighty, though brief shout rent the air as Col. John O. Cobb was introduced as presiding officer by Chairman Collins of the city committee. Col. Cobb said he had some scruples about making a speech. He was in the first place unprepared, and in the second place he had arranged with the city committee not to make a speech. He would say, however, that something was the matter with this country. And there was much disturbance in this State of Maine. The Republicans had their ablest speakers here; and the great overshadowing question they and all others were discussing. Col. Cobb said that he did not understand the question thoroughly. And that was no discredit, for Mr. Reed had said at Old Orchard that he did not understand it thoroughly, and he had been so Congress 30 years.

Col. Cobb said he presumed that there were Republicans as well as Democrats present.

"Yes, and an old Greenbacker, too," chimed in Uncle Joe Holden from the very front row.

"Yes, and Greenbacker," repeated Col. Cobb, smilingly approvingly on the sage of Otisfield.

The Col. Cobb went on to make the point that the Republicans and Democrats alike believed in bi-metallicism; but the Republicans wanted to wait for international co-operation, while the Democrats believed we could go it alone. (Applause.) The great question was whether this country was big enough to try this thing alone. Col. Cobb said he did not know whether we could or not. We had never tried it, and it was a great question. It was said that we ruined on this continent seven-eighths of all the silver of the world's production, and it was natural that the people over there should wish to get the product as cheaply as possible.

Col. Cobb then introduced Mr. C. S. Thomas of Colorado whom he spoke of in very flattering terms. Mr. Thomas said he was embarrassed by the compliments of his introduction, and did not feel so much at ease as he did once in Colorado, when the chairman introduced him as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: With qualified pleasure I introduce to you Mr. C. S. Thomas. I am glad to say that he is not half so mean as he looks." (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomas said he considered the silver question as important to this generation as the question of slavery in 1860. Mr. Belfour, the English statesman had said that a fall in prices, occasioned by a contraction of the currency, as the most benumbing influence that could fall upon a people. Maine's great statesman, James G. Blaine, (applause) said that the establishment of the gold standard would mean a widespread calamity.

The speaker said that international bi-metallicism was in his opinion bye-and-bye metallism. Some had said that an international bi-metallicist as one who was a silver man in Denver and a gold man in New York.

It had been predicted at the Brussels conference of 1893 that unless something should be done for silver a widespread panic would follow. This panic had already come.

According to statistics \$100 was the average yearly income of each member of the American farmer's family. Upon this sum taxes, clothing, etc., as well as food, must be paid for; and on what was left the farmer could not riot in abundance. (Laughter.)

In 1895, according to J. Sterling Morton, an eminent gold Democrat, the farms of the United States were operated at a loss of \$500 per acre. Unless the farmer could get higher prices, bankruptcy stared him in the face. And with that industry prostrated the glory of America would be gone.

How about the great factory industries of New England? Had they not been depressed for the last five years?

And how could labor flourish when great industries were prostrated?

These conditions were not peculiar to America alone. They existed in all the gold standard countries of the world. And in the speakers opinion they were caused by the destruction of the monetary function of one of the real basic metals. And until this nation should take the lead in restoring silver there would be no prosperity here.

The speaker said that he always liked to quote Republican authority. A wild eyed Democrat from the West had once held that the Representative from this District was the ablest man in the Republican party. (Applause.)

The speaker then went on to quote J. Edwards Pierpont in support of his contention that the destruction of part of the redemption money of the world was the cause of our troubles.

The fall of prices began with the demonetization of silver, and in the speaker's opinion was caused by it. He then went on to give with more detail the argument which the silver men use to prove their idea that free silver coinage would help us, by bringing to us the prosperity of Mexico and Japan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

MANSON G. LARRABEE,
516 Congress Street.

We shall place our entire stock of DRY and FANCY GOODS on sale THIS MORNING, Sept. 5th, at prices that will make the quickest possible sales. Many lines of FALL GOODS have arrived, and they also will be sold at the same quick selling prices.

For lease of store and fixtures apply to Manson G. Larrabee.

MANSON G. LARRABEE.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Sept. 2, by Rev. F. C. Rogers, Mr. Frank A. Thompson of Portland and Miss Alice M. Pratt of Freeport.

In this city, Sept. 1, Aug. Johnson and Miss Marie Johnson.

In Bath, Sept. 2, Merton S. Baker and Rose Standish Knight.

In Bangor, Sept. 1st, Linwood F. Higgins and Miss Eva N. Weston.

In Gardiner, Sept. 1st, Ernest W. Small and Miss Alice M. Spear.

In Yarmouth, Sept. 1, John W. Creely and Miss Kate L. Brown, both of Guilford.

DEATHS.

In this city, Sept. 2, Mary Wise, wife of the late Joseph Bateman, aged 97 years, 6 months. (Funeral services at 2 o'clock p. m. at her late residence, No. 148 Park street.)

In Fryeburg, Sept. 3, Miss H. Frances Charles, aged 87 years.

In Bangor, Sept. 3, Ellen M. Mason, aged 59 years.

In Lisbon, Aug. 31, Ezra B. Shaver, aged 74 years, 6 months, 21 days.

In West Baldwin, Aug. 31, Mrs. Susan Beado, aged 70 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Store Closes at six o'clock to-night.

The weather today is likely to be fair.

Portland, Sept. 5, 1896.

Store closed all day Monday--Labor Day.

WE'VE got about everything you can ask for in fall Underwear. Every sort that has merit to it is represented in our stock and it all makes such an endless variety, the main difficulty's in the choosing.

An enormous line of fall Hosiery is also ready now, for men and women and boys and girls. Black mostly, of course, but in a wonderful variety of weight and quality and style. The colors are here, too, if you want them.

Begin at 25c. That's little enough for a decent one,--and from that up to \$1.25, which pays for the best (except the silks) with a price station anywhere between.

Good time now to pick up a bargain in fancy Shirts. What's left of our summer stock has been marked down and there's still an excellent line to choose from--nearly all sizes.

OWEN, MOORE & CO.

FOR SALE--City express team and route to be sold at a bargain. Good reason for selling. Inquire at 88 Montreal street, 5-1.

FOR SALE--Corner lot two frame houses, with excellent tenants. A good opportunity for investment. BENJAMIN SHAW, 51 Exchange street.

RINES BROS.
CO.

Fall weight Underwear, ribbed and plain weaves, for ladies and children. Special values Saturday at 25 cents and 50c per piece.

RINES BROS.
CO.

EXTRA GOOD VALUES
3 HOSIERY FOR SATURDAY. 3
Bargain No. 1.

Ladies' fine Black Cotton Hose, dyed by Hermsdorf, double heels and soles; and of the best stockings we have ever offered at 38 cents per pair. Reduced to close them out at only

25 CENTS PER PAIR.

Bargain No. 2.

Ladies' Tan Hose, all sizes, considered the best value we have ever shown at

12 1-2 CENTS PER PAIR.

Bargain No. 3.

Boys' heavy weight ribbed Hose, Hermsdorf dye, made for WEAR. Actually one of the best stockings that we have ever shown at

25 CENTS PER PAIR.

RINES BROS.
CO.

Full line of Vellings for Fall at lowest prices. Ask to see them at Lace Department.

RINES BROS.
CO.

THE DUNLAP CELEBRATED HATS

Are Now Ready for Fall.

MERRY, Hatter,

THE ONLY AGENT,

237-239 Middle Street.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Cumberland and State of Maine on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1896, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Fannie F. Hanson late of Gorham, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent hereupon by give notice that six months from the date of which they will be in session at the office of John H. Card, 68 Exchange street, Portland, Maine, in said County, on the fourth Saturdays of September and November, A. D. 1896, and January, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the same.

Dated at Portland, August twelfth, A. D. 1896.
JOHN H. CARD,
Commissioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of

LAURA J. MAYBERRY, late of Lowell, Massachusetts, deceased, who died leaving estate to be administered in the County of Cumberland, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, and I have appointed Fred N. Mayberry of Portland, one agent or attorney within the State. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JOSEPH A. MAYBERRY, Lowell, Mass., Executor or to

FRED N. MAYBERRY, of Portland, Me., Agent or Attorney.

Sept. 5, 1896.
WANTED--To rent a small detached house in Deering, State locality and rent. P. O. Box 667, Portland.



12

IS THE LUCKY NUMBER.

12c

is not high for Gents' 25c Neck Ties.

50 dozen to be placed on sale to-day at 12c each. Both Ties and Four-in-hands in the lot.

GREAT BARGAINS

-IN-

UNDERWEAR

-AT-

50c.

Best Gentlemen's Fall Underwear we ever offered at 50c. Just right for these cold evenings. We want the working men to see it.

Keep a watch for this star and you'll learn about other bargains to follow.

Store Closes at 6 O'clock Every Saturday evening.

RINES BROS. CO.

FISK & COFF.

SCHOOL • DAYS

Coming.

You'd know we knew it from our Big Middle Street Window. Every advantage to parents to visit our big store for School Clothing.

SPECIAL SALE

-OF-

SCHOOL CLOTHING

COMMENCES

THIS MORNING.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 50 Good School Suits, | \$1.75 |
| 100 New Style School Suits, | 2.50 |
| 200 All Wool School Suits, | 3.00 |
| 100 Elegant Dress School Suits, | 3.50 |

Beyond a doubt we are your FRIENDS in this matter of School Clothing, and headquarters for Boys' Suits of high grade at medium prices.

FISK & GOFF,

Middle, Cross and Free Sts.

THE PRESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TODAY.

Owen, Moore & Co.
J. R. Libby.
Manson G. Larrabee.
Eastman Bros. & Bangcroft.
Maine Coast Navigation Co.
St. Salacia.
Portland Stove Foundry Co.
H. H. Ray & Son.
H. J. Bailey & Co.
Sikes Bros. Co.
Pack & Co.
Merry.
Maine Central excursion.
Commissioners' Notice.
Freeport & Falmouth Foresters steamers.
Notice hereby given.

AMUSEMENTS.

Steamer Pilgrim.
New Wants, To Let, For Sale, Lost, Found and Similar advertisements will be found under their appropriate headings Page 6.

Dr. Orrin Fitzgerald will perform cures at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Tuesday, Sept. 9th, one day only. sept4d4

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

Labor day, next Monday, is a legal holiday, and the state courts will not be in session on that day.

Richardson, Dana & Co., southern lumber dealers are putting in an electric plant to facilitate handling their cargoes of southern pine and cypress lumber. This is the first of the kind in this city and will be constructed by the Maine Electric Company.

Yesterday was bright and quite cool. The Portland Railroad Company has completed the double track on Forest avenue, Deering, as far as Woodfords. The work on the double track on Pleasant street, is progressing rapidly.

Fifteen hundred and forty-four bottles of lager beer, three barrels and two half barrels of ale, and small quantities of hard liquor, were spilled at the police station yesterday.

A change of time takes place Monday on the Falmouth Forester Steamboat route. Many trips are taken off as will be seen by the new time table published today.

A bad leak was reported last night in the water pipe at the corner of State and Commercial streets.

Rev. W. S. Ayres of the First Baptist church, will speak at the men's meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall tomorrow afternoon at 4.30.

PERSONAL.

Master Louis D. M. Murren of Gray street is at the Harriman cottage, Long Island.

Rev. Allison R. Purdy who has been in Durham attending the quarterly meeting, Society of Friends, has returned to the city and will be with his church, Oak street, next Sunday.

Rev. E. P. Wilson of the Woodfords Congregational church, has been absent for five weeks on a vacation, spent in Bridgton and vicinity. He will occupy his pulpit tomorrow, but the September communion service will be postponed one week.

Dr. W. L. Cummings has removed from the corner of Congress and High streets to 145 High street.

Superintendent of School Buildings Thomas A. Bowen, has returned from his visit to Boston.

The Rev. J. B. Thomas of Newton, Mass., Theological Institution, will preach at the Free street Baptist church, Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. R. S. Cox and Mrs. G. M. Haller of Chicago, Rev. W. J. D. Thomas of Calais, Miss V. Nelson of Asbury Park, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perkins of Hartford, Ct., and Hon. Harold M. Sewall of Bath, were at the Congress Square hotel yesterday.

Among the arrivals at the Preble house yesterday were B. White, Damariscotta; C. R. Evans and wife, A. D. Johnson, Boston; L. H. Lydell, Jamestown; E. A. Gillander, A. Thorne, New York; Mrs. H. C. Grant and Mrs. M. C. Payson, Calais; Mrs. O. W. Gardner of Caribou.

Among the prominent arrivals at the United States hotel yesterday were H. Huntington, Canandaigua, N. Y.; J. P. Hurlbert and A. Kingsland, New York. M. J. P. Murphy, general superintendent of the Maine and New Hampshire Granite Company, is at the quarries at North Jay on business.

George E. Hughes of Bath, chairman of the Democratic state committee, is at the United States hotel.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Neely, D. D., will make his annual visitation to the Episcopal church, Dexter, on Sunday next, Holy communion will be administered by the Bishop after the morning service. At the afternoon service Mrs. Arthur Abbott will sing, "Jesu, Jesu, Misere."

St. Paul's Church.
The session of the Sunday school and the evening service will be resumed at St. Paul's church on Sunday next.

ECONOMICAL LUXURY...

Combining luxury with economy is rarely accomplished. Housekeepers who use the

BAKER'S
ABSOLUTELY PURE FRUIT
NEW PROCESS
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS

will find them the most economical to use, and imparting the luxury of the most delicate flavor.

One trial proves their worth.

TRAGEDY IN DEERING.

A Caller at the Toothpick Factory Struck Down.

Felled to the Ground With Iron Tongs and Cast Into a Blazing Fire—No Arrests Made and Nobody Will be Prosecuted—Assailant Admits the Deed and Defies Prosecution or Arrest.

The men at the toothpick factory in Deering had a unique caller Thursday afternoon. He was given a very warm reception, so warm in fact that he was so unstrung and overcome by the exuberance of feeling displayed by his hosts that he suddenly fainted and the swoon proved to be the swoon of death.

Just a little while before the storm broke yesterday afternoon the telephone at the factory rang violently several times. It is located in a little office connected by a door with the machine shop. Near the phone is a large upright post or beam and into this post is driven a large iron spike.

One of the men in the shop hearing the bell ring started to answer it. He had just reached the door and started to take the 'phone down when his eye fell upon the visitor who had come in unawares and taken up a position by the beam referred to.

The machinist was so overcome by the strange appearance of the visitor that he turned pale, gave a shriek and fled.

The superintendent of the factory Mr. C. F. Scamman hearing the bell still ringing started for the telephone.

He had no sooner reached the office than his sight fell upon the caller. Scamman rubbed his eyes to see if he was alive. He looked the second time and said to himself, "I am all right yet, there's somebody there sure" and he recognized in his caller an old friend.

Then Mr. Scamman proceeded to extend a very cordial greeting but rather a peculiar one for old friends. He seized a mammoth pair of tongs and coming up behind the visitor hit him a tremendous blow over the back of the neck and felled him to the ground. Before he could recover himself he was seized by Scamman and hurled into a blazing fire under the boiler. A brief moment and all was over and the visitor had made his last call upon earth.

It was a clear case of assault and murder! A terrible tragedy had been committed within the peaceful little city of Deering. The assailant was not arrested and the police authorities of Deering have declined to take any action against Scamman.

He is walking the streets today the self accused and confessed of the above awful deed. So complete has been the inactivity of the authorities in the matter that not even a coroner's inquest has been held.

Will the law abiding people of Deering submit to such a state of affairs?

"Yes!"

"Why?"

Because Scamman's caller was a snake. It was of the breed called the milk adder and measured three feet and a half in length. He had entered the factory unseen, crawled up on a beam and taking a turn with himself around the spike was entirely taken up with the performance of the bell of the telephone.

He evidently was not pleased with the bell's antics as according to Scamman his snakeship was preparing to "swat" the instrument when he discovered him. The machinist who first started to answer the 'phone will not regain his equilibrium for sometime to come.

For the Crawford Notch.

There will be the first grand autumnal excursion to the White mountains through the Crawford Notch over the Maine Central by regular trains Wednesday, Sept. 9. The ride through the Notch is without comparison, the scenery grand and majestic. There is nothing like it on the continent especially at this season of the year when the frosts have just touched the foliage. Tickets for the excursion to Fabyans from Portland have been placed at the low price of \$2.

Family Reunion.

Twin Cottage, Falmouth Foreside, was the scene of a happy gathering on Wednesday of this week. It was the occasion of the gathering of the children, grand children and great grand children of Mrs. Mrs. Almira A. Norton, widow of Capt. S. D. Norton, one of the early settlers of Falmouth. There were present at dinner 39 out of the 44 members of this family now living. Mrs. Norton is in good health for a lady of her age and greatly enjoyed the presence of three generations of her children.

Sunday Excursion on the Pilgrim.

The fine steamer Pilgrim will make one more excursion down the bay Sunday afternoon. The steamer will leave Custom House wharf at 2.15 p. m., call at Peaks Island for passengers who will go on the sail and then make a run down among the inner islands of Casco Bay. This will be a beautiful trip and probably the last chance people will have to sail down the bay this season. Better go, and enjoy it.

Sunday Excursion to Bustins Island.

The steamer Madeleine will make two excursions over the Foreside route to Bustins Island and Freeport, Sunday, Sept. 6, leaving Portland pier at 10 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. This is the most enjoyable excursion in the bay at this season of the year and will doubtless be well patronized. Dinner served at Merrill's restaurant on the island.

Going Out of Business.

The firm of Manson G. Larrabee has decided to close out their business and will commence the sale of their entire stock Saturday morning. It consists largely of this season's goods and is an up-to-date dry and fancy goods stock in every particular.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

William Archibald of Standish Under Arrest.

It Is Alleged That He Set Fire to Clarence Ridlon's Barn—He Declares That He Was Far Away From the Scene of the Fire.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Dolloff of Standish, arrested and brought to this city William Archibald, on a charge of setting fire to the barn of Clarence Ridlon, in Standish, on Wednesday afternoon last.

The end of April Mr. Ridlon hired Archibald, who is a young man, to work on the farm for three months. During that time Archibald worked well. When the time expired, on July 31, Mr. Ridlon told him he had no further use for his services. Archibald, however, remained about the place, living on Mr. Ridlon and spending his time playing ball and reading in his room, instead of doing chores about the place in return for his living. Mr. Ridlon then told him he couldn't expect to live if he didn't work. Last Tuesday Mr. Ridlon told Archibald to go and Archibald went off. Wednesday afternoon the barn was discovered to be in flames and was entirely consumed together with a quantity of hay and some hogs. The barn and contents were valued at \$1000, on which there was \$500 insurance.

It was at once believed from the time at which the fire started and from other clues in the possession of Mr. Dolloff, that Archibald must have been the incendiary. He was found by Mr. Dolloff and arrested. Archibald claimed to be able to prove an alibi saying that at the time of the fire he was away in Boston. Deputy Sheriff Dolloff, however, says he has got the incendiary sure; that he has traced him from the time he left Standish on Tuesday to the time of the fire the next afternoon. Archibald is now in jail.

Mr. Ridlon will feel the loss of his property very keenly. Some five years ago he met a severe pecuniary loss and had just succeeded in getting on his feet again.

Veteran Firemen.

The association will have a group picture taken at 11.00 a. m., Labor Day in front of the First Parish church. The members of the association are requested to meet at the hall at 10.30 sharp and to come whether uniformed or not as it is desired that every member shall turn out.

The committee to make arrangements for the annual ball has been appointed and is made up as follows: E. K. Guenther, George Rolfe and three others. The ball will be made an enjoyable and memorable occasion this year. The board of directors will meet Tuesday, September 8, at the hall, to transact business.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The officers of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary have received the perfected plans for the building of an electric power plant adjoining the infirmary building. The building will be of wood and will have a frontage of 17 feet on Vaughn street and the width of the building will extend into the vacant lot a depth of 340 feet.

The best possible dynamo service is to be used the same to be run by a gasoline engine. The electricity is to be used through the entire building for lighting, power and medical purposes. Work on the building will be commenced in a few days.

Episcopal Board of Missions.

Rt. Rev. Henry A. Nealey, Episcopal bishop of the Maine diocese, accompanied by Rev. Joseph B. Shepard of this city and Rev. C. T. Ogden of Woodfords have just returned from Northeast Harbor, where they have been in attendance upon the meetings of the quarterly sessions of the board of missions. The next quarterly meeting of the board will be held in Bangor during the month of December.

Will Dredge Lubec Channel.

Messrs. Moore & Wright of Portland, who have recently completed a government contract for dredging Lubec channel, are the lowest bidders for additional work authorized by last Congress. The work consists of widening the channel and removal of small shoals, the depth to be 12 feet at mean low tide, and the depth of outlet to vary from 10 to 12 feet. Amount of dredging about 150,000 cubic yards. Lowest bid, 28 1/2 cents.

Republican Rally at West Falmouth.

The Republican rally in West Falmouth which was postponed Thursday night owing to the storm will take place this evening at 7.30 o'clock. Gen. Charles F. Mattocks and Mr. Arthur Richie will speak.

Why Because

Do people buy Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference to any other,—in fact almost to the exclusion of all others?

They know from actual use that Hood's is the best, i. e., it cures when others fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla is still made under the personal supervision of the educated pharmacists who originated it.

The question of best is just as positively decided in favor of Hood's as the question of comparative sales.

Another thing: Every advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla is true, is honest.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

Our store will be open all day Saturday, beginning Sept. 5th.

H. J. BAILEY & CO.,

Carpet, Draperies, Paper Hangings,

190-192 Middle Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STEAMER SALACIA.

The Sunday trips of STEAMER SALACIA are discontinued from this date. The regular trip of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th, is cancelled. The fall arrangement goes into effect Thursday, Sept. 10th. CHAS. R. LEWIS, Treas. sept5d4t O. C. OLIVER, Pres.



Commencing Saturday, Sept. 5th, our Men's Furnishing Department will be open Saturday afternoons and evenings.

One Day Only.

Tremendous Mark-Down SALE.

Saturday, Sept. 5th.

When we call a thing a bargain people know that that's its proper name, and when we assert over our signature that the following offers are the greatest bargains of their kinds in the market, you can take it for granted they are.

Here it is in black and white—the goods we are going to sell Saturday and the prices at which we'll sell them.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Not old stuff, but all new fresh goods this season.

We have been through our Underwear Stock and selected, regardless of cost, all the odd lots of Men's Summer and Middle Weight Shirts and Drawers—both colored and white—and marked them at a price that will tempt you to buy even for future use.

None of these goods have ever been sold for less than 50c, many of them for more. We have put them into one lot and them at the insignificant price of **29c** each.

MEN'S

COLORED SHIRTS.

Short Bosoms—two separate collars—separate cuffs, Odd lot. Below we give quantity of each size:

- 10 Shirts size 14.
- 8 Shirts size 14 1-2.
- 3 Shirts size 15.
- 2 Shirts size 15 1-2.
- 6 Shirts size 16.
- 6 Shirts size 17.

The prices of these Shirts have been \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. Saturday's price, **49c** each.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Every man in town who buys his own ties, and every woman in town who selects her husband's Neckwear will be interested in this item.

Several hundred regular 25c Neckties, consisting of four-in-hand, bows and tecks to be closed out Saturday at fifty cents on the dollar.

These ties are as good value to-day at one-half the price as they were a few days ago at double the money, but they are **13c** each. 2 for 25c.

EASTMAN BROS. & BANGCROFT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME :: COMFORTS.

There are good things in the cupboard if you have an

ATLANTIC

Range in your kitchen. Made in many styles. ATLANTIC GRAND, IDEAL ATLANTIC, ROYAL ATLANTIC, HOME ATLANTIC, all fully warranted. The Sparkle and St. Nicholas

PARLOR STOVES,

wonderful heaters and sure to please. Economical, durable and effective, with Draw Center Grate, Ball Bearings.

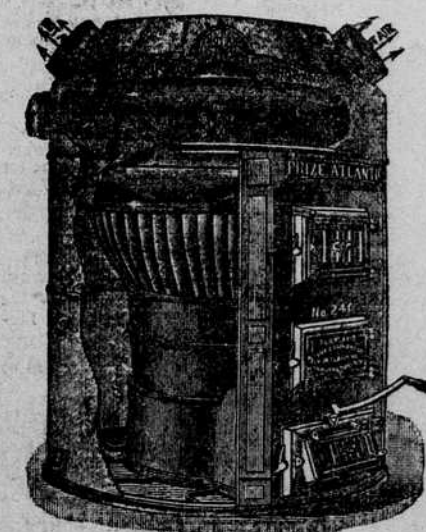
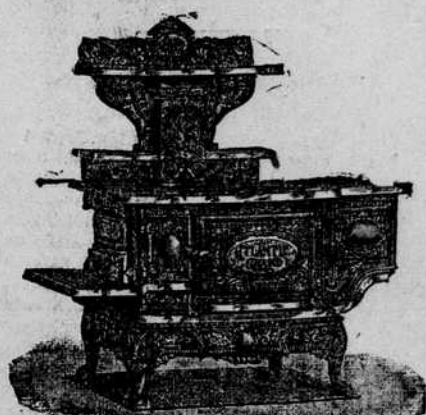
Our specialty is heating by HOT AIR, HOT WATER, COMBINATION or STEAM. Estimates cheerfully made without charge. Results guaranteed. Prices low.

REMEMBER—That repairs for our goods are sold at moderate prices and without additional express charges necessary on goods of other makes. This is important to the user.

PORTLAND STOVE FOUNDRY CO.,

Retail Store Foot of Chestnut Street.

R. S. DAVIS & CO., LEROY YATES, O. M. & D. W. NASH, C. E. HOWES, Local Agents. sept5W&St



J. R. LIBBY.

Store Open This Evening.

What Comes After Vacation?

WRITING LETTERS to the pleasant people we met while away. Correct, and we have about half a thousand Decorated Boxes of Writing Paper and Envelopes just right for such pleasant correspondence.

24 Sheets of Fine Paper, ruled or plain.
24 Envelopes—1 Blotter.
Price for the whole kit 12 1-2c.
3 boxes for 30c.

Saturday Specials.

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS.

To close out. Black Sateen, fine texture, Black Striped Sateen—fine white lines. Black drill plain. Black Drill with fine white lines. Fancy Woven Cheviot. All at Regular price 50c.

UNDERSHIRTS and Drawers

Merino, silk bound, silk stitching, Camel's Hair, grey and white, good weight for early fall, soft, unshrinkable. Saturday's price 38c. Regular price 50c.

BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and

Drawers, extra fine texture, sateen trimmed, pearl buttons, silk bound, seams of drawers covered with silk and sateen. Best 75c quality—Saturday's price 59c.

WHITE SHIRTS with col-

ored bosom, shape, cloth and workmanship correct. The bosoms are of delicate printed Percale. Value 75c—Saturday's price 49c.

J. R. LIBBY.

SWEATERS, wool knit, right shape, sailor and straight collars, blue, garnet and white. \$1.25 and \$1.00 quality, now 79c.

LADIES' LISLE UNDER-VESTS. A Saturday special, long and short sleeves, fine texture, silk trimmed, pearl buttons, knee pants to match. Regular price 50c, Saturday's price, 29c.

DRAWERS BARGAIN. Early autumn weight, fleecy and soft, part wool, all sizes. These are our best 62 1-2c goods, but as the matching vests are all sold we offer the drawers at 38c.

BARGAINS in every department. Saturday and Saturday evening, special glove bargains.

"Bargain-apolis" is full of bargains in notions. Standard Novels, publishers retail price 25c, our price 10c 3 for 25c.

J. R. LIBBY.

HURRY IS EXPENSIVE.

In buying fire insurance don't stop in the first office you come to. Take a little time and get the surest. In investigating, you'll find the rates of every company represented in Portland to be the same—but their financial standings are not the same—not by any means. If you'll look closely into the affairs of all of them, you'll be surprised that anybody should carry a policy in any of the questionable ones. You ought to place YOUR risk with one of these: Liverpool & London, Queen, Lancashire, Phoenix of London.



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DOW & PINKHAM, 35 Exchange Street.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862--VOL. 34.

PORTLAND MAINE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Most Superb Body of Horse Soldiers in the World.

FOREMOST OF THE WORLD'S ROUGH RIDERS.

Recruited at Will From the Flower of the Young Men of the Land Who Offer Themselves—Their Marvellous Feats of Horsemanship—Character of the Organization.

It has been claimed by well-informed officers of the United States Army, and probably with full justification, that the American cavalry is the finest body of horse soldiers in the world in all respects save numbers, says the New York Times. It consists of ten regiments of twelve troops, or companies, each, divided into three battalions or squadrons, and, on an authorized war footing, numbers 12,000 enlisted mounted men, equipped as light dragoons; that is, armed with sabre, carbine, and pistol, most of the men and horses being of the average weight and size. The commissioned officers of this force number 434, including field and staff and three line officers to each troop. The troop, which is equivalent to a company of infantry or a foot battery of artillery, numbers 100 enlisted men and three officers on a war footing. The squadron, formerly called battalion, consists of four troops, under command of a Major, and on war footing numbers, of course 400 troopers, about the size of an ordinary regimental battalion of infantry under a Lieutenant Colonel in the field.

On a peace footing the strength of the force is between 55 and 60 per cent. less, or about 7,000, which is a little in excess of the number on the muster rolls at the present time. The organization is an elastic one, making it capable, in the event of necessity, of expansion into three times its existing strength, carrying the force up to 30,000 and a little more, a number exceeding at present the entire military establishment of the United States, comprising all arms, cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, officers, and general staff. This could only be effected by act of Congress, however, making appropriation for recruiting the companies to twice their size—300 men—with at least one additional subaltern officer. This would raise the squadron to the size of an independent battalion to act separately in battle under its own field and staff. By adding a fourth battalion to the regiment, similar to the organizations in many European armies, on war footing, the Nation would be possessed of all the cavalry troops which it would be likely to require in any emergency.

But it is with the existing force of the cavalry of the United States Army that this sketch has to do—as it is today, on a peace footing. "In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and that is just what this body of horse soldiers appears to be about. They are mainly stationed at posts whose surroundings are favorable for cavalry movements and drill, namely, on the Western plains, adjacent to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The First and Second Regiments, for instance, are at Fort Riley, Kansas, where a school for light artillery, as well as cavalry is established, and where practice drills of both arms together are incessant. In due course, these squadrons will exchange with other organizations for a term. The Fourth Regiment is on the Pacific slope, with headquarters at Fort Walla Walla. In the State of Washington; one squadron of four troops is at Presidio, near San Francisco. Here, too, are light artillery batteries and joint manoeuvres. The famous Fifth is in Texas, near San Antonio. The also famous Seventh—Custer's old regiment—is distributed by squadrons and troops at stations adjacent to each other, on the frontier plains of Arizona and New Mexico.

The Eighth cavalry has eight troops, with headquarters and colors at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and two troops at Fort Yates, North Dakota. The Ninth and Tenth, colored enlisted men, and not a little famous in story of Indian battles, are distributed by detachments at posts in Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana—the latter roundabout the region where took place the slaughtering match between Custer, with the greater part of the Seventh Cavalry, on one side, and Sitting Bull and several thousand Indians on the other, an occurrence which has been printed and pictured to its full extent. There remains to be accounted for the Third and Sixth Regiments. It is only a few years since that a horse soldier of the regular army has been seen east of the Mississippi River, excepting, of course, those attached to the light-battery service. They could not, indeed, be spared from the frontier, where from the closing year of the war of the rebellion—1865—down to the mid-eighties, they were in almost constant conflict with the turbulent Indian tribes of the far West. Not one of these cavalry regiments above enumerated escaped during that period numerous battles and skirmishes with the hostiles.

It is, perhaps, for this reason, among others, that the cavalry arm is more active and spirited than the infantry or artillery, many of which organizations, from the nature of the service, never have been ordered for such active work. The cavalry got used to the work, and still continue their training against whatever the future may turn up. With the cessation of the Indian hostilities a few years since, it was decided to move some of the cavalry from the extreme West to the East. A two-company post was accordingly established at Fort Myer, across the Potomac from Washington, on Arlington Heights. The best two troops of the best two regiments were detailed for one or more years at this post, in the way of competitive inspection. The plan was a success, and the post was enlarged to a four-troop station, and finally, when it was thought advisable, the place was fitted up for a headquarters garrison, and the Sixth Cavalry was ordered East to take post there, with its colors and band, as a sort of reward of merit for excellence.

About the same time a four-troop post was established by Secretary of War Prentiss at Fort Ethan Allen, between Burlington, Vt., and the Canadian border, in sight of Lake Champlain. To this station were sent a year or so since the four-troop squadron of the Third Cavalry, leaving headquarters and the remainder of the regiment at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo. It may be said here in passing that the remaining troops of the Sixth Cavalry not brought to Washington were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where is situated a cavalry and infantry practice school. The truth is that every cavalry garrison in the country is a school for the trooper, and by reason of constant practice, American cavalrymen have become well-nigh perfect in all the duties pertaining to their service. Some of their feats of horsemanship are marvelous. Mounted on highly trained horses, mostly of the Kentucky breed of thoroughbreds, intelligent and full of courage, these men do not hesitate to ride at full gallop standing in stirrups, shortened almost to the level of the saddle seat, while firing their carbines rapidly at a man target, and hitting it, too, nearly every time.

Wheeling, still at full gallop, their retreat is, like the Mamalukes, as rapid as their advance, protecting themselves from an enemy's fire by dropping suddenly out of sight under their horses' bodies. Leaping to the ground to pick up a lost weapon, and vaulting to the saddle again without stirrups, still at full gallop; riding without saddle girths, while wheeling and halting from full career, are all common feats with them. A wide ditch or a high fence is no more of an obstacle to them and their horses than a holiday hurdle at a country club outing. It is narrated that a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry on one occasion, seeing no other way of dislodging a band of murdering Indians who had intrenched themselves behind earth breastworks, man high, with flanks protected on either side, made a rapid charge over the intervening ground in front, leaped their horses over the ramparts, and split the heads of the savages with their sabres. The Fifth had learned that movement when, with the regular brigade of cavalry, under Sheridan, in Virginia, they charged the intrenched lines of the Confederate infantry at Five Forks, and won the fight with sabres and horses, the latter leaping the breastworks over into the rifle pits and beyond.

That brigade of regulars was made up of the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth United States Cavalry, and before the summer resolutions passed the Senate were permitted to carry on their colors in letters of gold the names of that and half a hundred other desperate battles in which they were engaged in the war of the rebellion. In brief, there is expert testimony from no less authority than Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") who had ample opportunity of seeing the performances of American cavalry on the plains—he was a government scout under Sheridan at the height of the Indian troubles—to the effect that they are the foremost of the world's "rough riders," not excepting the Cossacks. The logical

reasons for this statement are not difficult to find. In the first instance, the material from which these cavalrymen are formed is of a character which has no superior in kind.

They are the pick and flower of the land—young men physically perfect, even a deformed finger causing rejection. No one with chestland shoulders which cannot be developed; no one with curved spine—curved legs will pass, to hold on with—no one with feet and hands too large for quick movements; no one too short or too long; no one with any symptoms of disease whatever; and, best of all, no one with any moral or mental taint, to be discovered after the most rigid examination by physicians of experience, need apply as recruits. Only those who are capable of being trained into athletes and gymnasts, and who, in perfect physical health, combine a self-respecting moral character, are accepted. These men might be called upon, as non-commissioned officers, in emergencies, to command a troop; and, when the opportunity presents itself, as in these days, to secure the best material for the service, those who have the matter in charge will be satisfied with no inferior quality of material.

Troop F of the Third Cavalry, which was recently detailed from Fort Ethan Allen by the War Department to camp with the National Guard of New York at Peekskill, and whose riding at drill there attracted so much attention, is a good sample of these horsemen. Every other troop in the regiment is on about the same footing of merit. The four troops of the Sixth Cavalry which are in New York at the present time, under Major Lebo, as escort to the Chinese

a typical dragoon, who said that it was probably necessary for an army to have artillery, and even infantry could be employed to advantage in rough country; but it was the "dragoon bold" who discovered the enemy, charged the enemy, captured or killed the enemy, and, after turning him over to the infantry guard, galloped gayly on, carrying the fluttering guidons to other victories. There certainly was never any doubt about the impudence of your thorough-going cavalryman. The offsetting feature is that he usually makes good his bragging humor when he gets into action. For a short time after the Mexican War these horse soldiers, particularly the Second Dragoons, were made a sort of corps elite of the army; but, as they were originally organized, in 1833-6 and 1846, to fight the Seminoles of Florida and the still more savage tribes of the Louisiana Purchase, they were soon again in active service. The Fourth and Fifth were raised in 1855, to help them in the work of protecting the settlers of the Western frontiers, which they continued to do down to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

With the beginning of the Civil War the Sixth Cavalry was organized, and at once joined to the First, Second and Fifth, already in the field, forming that famous fighting force of horsemen known as the Second, or "Regular Brigade," which served in the Army of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, under Buford, Merritt, Pleasanton, Torbert and Sheridan from almost the opening gun down to the surrender at Appomattox, and without a stain upon their fair fame. The Third and Fourth Regiments were in the Western armies throughout the

ROOSEVELT'S RANCH.

The New York Reformer As a Cowboy.

HOW HE TERRORIZES 'BAD MEN.'

He Can Shoot, Ride and Box With the Best of Them—Has Plenty of Sand, Too.

Medora, N. D., Sept. 3.—Teddy Roosevelt, the man who turned and is turning the police force of New York upside down, would be landed in jail as a suspicious character by one of his vaillant coppers if he were suddenly transported, in his cowboy clothes, from here to Gotham. Roosevelt in New York and Roosevelt in North Dakota; Bad Lands are two entirely different men. There he is, "Mr. Commissioner." Here he is the "Four-eyed Guy from New York." They don't speak of him in that way to his face because he is the "boss" with cattle grazing around for forty miles in any direction. He is the biggest man among the ranchers here, just as he is the biggest man among the policemen in New York.

While he plays an important part in the Knickerbocker society at home, grazing pink tea and other functions of the

one does not succumb to the liquor at once, neither do they all wake up at the same time. The sleepers and dancers are pretty evenly divided, which is regarded as a fortunate thing by the men who run the bar, otherwise the hall might terminate in the conventional way. On several occasions Mr. Roosevelt has been on hand on the opening night, but as he is familiar with the customs prevailing at such affairs he never lingers more than a couple of hours. Unless a man is looking for trouble it is wise to depart early, and Mr. Roosevelt is wise.

Theodore Roosevelt is a unique man. People who read of the doings of New York are familiar with that fact, but to appreciate it fully it is necessary to see him here on his own ranch. Roosevelt is a millionaire several times over; his family is one of the oldest in the country; he has been successful in politics and literature; he is a recognized authority on municipal governments; he is a warm friend of the Astors, the Vanderbilts and people of that ilk; he can walk along a flowery path of roses to the end of his day if he so pleases, but just now he is spending sixteen hours a day in the saddle, sleeping on the floor of a log hut at night, eating food that a Bovey bum might refuse to recognize and doing the work generally of a \$30 a month cowboy.

Roosevelt has two ranches here in the Bad Lands of Dakota. One is located eight miles up the Little Missouri River from Medora. This is known as the Chimney Butte ranch, but the cowboys call it the Maltese Cross ranch because all of its cattle are branded with the eight pointed star. Thirty miles down the river from Medora is the Elkhorn ranch, also owned by Mr. Roosevelt. There are fine buildings on the Elkhorn, but the New Yorker prefers to live in the Chimney Butte, although the house is a one-story affair of logs with three rooms, a kitchen, a living room and a room for the owner and his ranch manager, Sylvane Morris.

Medora is not much of a town now, but it has a history. Twelve years ago the late Marquis de Mores, who was recently killed in the Sudan by the Mahdists, established the town and named it after his wife, who, before her marriage, was Medora von Hoffman of New York. Pretty nearly every one has heard of the great schemes of the Marquis. He was going to raise his own cattle, slaughter them in his own abattoirs and sell the meat in his own stores in every city in the land. He tried, he failed, and he left Medora.

Roosevelt came here a year before the Marquis started in to do some reforming. The "bad men," who abounded hereabouts in those days, were just ready to kill him when de Mores waited along and monopolized all the attention. The ranchman at once became more obnoxious than the New Yorker and the would-be killers concentrated upon him. But de Mores killed two of them and wounded half a dozen more, making the first active move against the toughest gang of cattle thieves in the Northwest.

After de Mores faded away some of the former members of the gang made spasmodic efforts to return to the old order of things, and they were aided secretly by the then Sheriff. Roosevelt showed them that he had good stuff in him. He called a meeting of all the ranchers in the country, the Sheriff was summoned, and with his hand on his gun, Roosevelt practically told the official that he was a liar and a horse thief. It was swift language to use in this country, but the Sheriff saw that he was against a bad man, took his medicine and resigned. That was a feather in Roosevelt's cap. Prior to that he had been regarded as a New York dude, who was all teeth and eye glasses.

In other ways he showed that the ways of the country were not too hard for him. He made a practice to buy the buckiest, ugliest cow ponies he could find in the

country and when the boys kicked against riding such nasty beasts he would pick out the toughest one in the lot and ride it. Often he was thrown off, but eventually he conquered. Once he had four ribs smashed in by the first fall, but he said nothing and finally subdued the brute. If a New York dude could ride the horses the cowboys argued that they should be able to manage them.

It was the same with shooting. Roosevelt cannot see a dozen yards away without his eyeglasses, but he can do some fancy shooting that would win applause in a wild West show. He is not so good with a revolver, but in long range work with the rifle there is no man on the two ranches who can beat him. He is a good man at wrestling and is handy with the gloves, being well up in all the tricks of both sports. In friendly bouts he has taken in some of the biggest men on the ranch and has shown that he is no tender chicken.

These qualities have won him the respect of the community, in which he is now living and they are the only qualities that count for much in ranch life. A man might be the most estimable in many things, but if he lacked courage and could not ride, shoot, or fight, he would not be thought much of.

Mr. Roosevelt will only stay here for a few weeks and then he will go back to New York again to compound new bombshells "for the good of the force."

RELICS OF CHRIST.

Preserved in a Silver Shrine in the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sacredly enshrined in the cathedral at Aix la Chapelle are the "great relics" which were presented to Charlemagne by the patriarch of Jerusalem in the year 799, 1,104 years ago this summer. These wonderful relics of the Saviour and his immediate family are now kept in a beautiful silver shrine which was made especially for their safe keeping in the year 882. They consist of the following articles: The clothes worn by the infant Jesus at the time of the "flight into Egypt," a robe said to have been worn by his mother at the time of the nativity, a scarf worn by the Saviour while hanging on the cross, and the awful spear with which the centurion pierced his side. Besides the above there are several "lesser relics," kept in the same shrine, but separately inclosed in lockets and caskets of gold. Among these minor reminders of Jesus and the crucifixion the most interesting are the sponge which was filled with vinegar, and one of the nails which were driven through his hands.

The two relics last mentioned and the leather girdle which the Saviour always wore are kept in a gold and silver casket along with the cord which was taken around his knees after he was taken from the cross. Near this silver lined repository, hanging on a hook of gold pointed with a first water diamond, is a small diamond crucifix gold locket containing a lock of the Virgin's hair and a piece of the cross. The relic of the cathedral in which these sacred relics are kept is of the opinion that this very small piece of wood is one of the few pieces of the "true cross" now in existence. In support of his opinion he cites the fact that in Mexico and Russia there are enough so called pieces of the cross to make hundreds of cords of wood.

The relics mentioned in the above list are exhibited one in each seven years—from the 10th to the 24th of July. The last time they were on exhibition in 1891 805,000 people took a peep at the sacred mementoes in one week.—St. Louis Republic.

A Scotch Collie.

John Todd, a Scotch shepherd, had a good collie, for which he had refused \$40, as the dog was worth more than that to a "herd," seeing he did the herder's work for him. Robert L. Stevenson, in an essay on the "Pastoral," tells how it happened that John received such a liberal offer for the collie.

John had bought some sheep in Edinburgh, and on their way out, the road being crowded, two were lost. This was a reproach to John and a slur on the dog, and both were alive to their misfortune. Word came after some days that a farmer about Braid had found a pair of sheep, and thither went John and the dog to ask for restitution.

But the farmer was a hard man and stood upon his rights. "How were they marked?" he asked.

As John had bought right and left from many sellers he had no notion of the marks. "Very well," said the farmer. "Then it's only right that I should keep them." "Well," said John, "it's a fact that I cannot tell the sheep; but if my dog can, will ye let me have them?"

The farmer was honest as well as hard, and besides I dare say he had little fear of the ordeal. So he had all the sheep upon his farm driven into one large park, and turned John's dog into their midst.

That hairy man of business knew his errand well. He knew that John had bought two sheep and he had looked on while the purchase was made and to their shame had lost them about Boroughmuir. Without pause or blunder he singled out first one and then another, the two wails. It was that afternoon the \$40 was offered and refused.

The Married Man.

A married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearment, and his self respect kept alive by finding that, although all about be darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is a monarch.—Jeremy Taylor.

A Crank Defined.

The very positive man had alluded to somebody as "a crank" when his patient audience of one interrupted him with the inquiry:

"What is your idea of a crank anyhow?" "A crank! Why, a crank, sir, is somebody who insists on trying to convince me instead of letting me convince him."—Washington Star.

A Matter of Make Up.

"However, being friends, I suppose you managed to keep each other in countenance."

"Oh, yes, we borrowed back and forth." It was thus that the guileless heart of woman ever yielded at last the most precious secrets therein deposited.—Detroit Tribune.



ROOSEVELT IN COWBOY DRESS ON HIS RANCH IN THE DAKOTA BAD LANDS.

mandarin and Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, is another excellent sample of what these troopers are. On full dress parade they resemble somewhat, with their fine appointments and well-groomed horses, the light cavalry of the English army. In campaign dress, with their blue flannel shirts, and riding like madmen, they are apt to resemble the Comanche Indian, that celebrated red Centaur of the plains. With few exceptions the cavalry regiments are officered throughout by West Point graduates, who as cadets were accustomed to even more reckless exercises on the tan bark of the military academy riding school. They of course, are the instructors of their commands.

Many kindling incidents in the history of these regiments might be written, were it practicable to do so within the limits of this sketch. The first three organizations antedate the Mexican War, where, as the First and Second Dragoons and the Mounted Rifles—their designation—they won for themselves great praise and fame. All the school histories, for years after the Mexican War, told how a squadron of the Second Dragoons, under Capt. Charles A. May, made the impetuous and desperate charge, directly in the teeth of the enemy's artillery, at the battle of Resaca, de la Palma, savoring the cannoneers and sparking the guns. Equally thrilling tales are told of the First Dragoons and the Mounted Rifles, on the advance to the City of Mexico from Vera Cruz, where they fought on foot or horseback with equal valor, as occasion demanded, sometimes charging against Mexican lanceros on the level plains, at others scaling the heights of Cerro Gordo, rifle and carbine in hand. They were always in the advance and the first to attack.

It was the veteran, Gen. Harney, the then Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and

war, where they never failed to maintain the high reputation which they had previously won in the Indian wars. The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments were organized immediately after the Civil War, July, 1869, for the further protection of the Western settlements against the Indians, who had become alarmingly aggressive. These reinforcements were raised soon too soon, as was afterwards proved. Their history is that of the struggle against, and final subjugation of, these savage tribes, and is the familiar current history of the far country of our Western domain.

The Parrot's Sally.

A certain parrot is the property of a Toga household, the head of which is incredibly fond of a quiet little game of poker. For years it has been his custom to get three or four of his friends together at least twice a week in his snug library and while away four or five hours of an evening by means of 5 cent ante with a quarter limit. The parrot's cage hangs in the same library, except on state occasions, when it is taken into the dining room.

The man's wife is as devoted to her church as he is to his favorite game. She never misses a meeting, and as often as the good man will come has her pastor to her home for Sunday dinner. He was there two or three weeks ago. So were a number of other friends of the family. The master of the household presided over the dinner, and the conversation was as lively and vivacious as the sanctity of the day would admit.

The clergyman was talking at the table, and all the others were interested listeners. The subject was the morning service at his church, the attendance upon which had been very large.

"Yes," he said, "I couldn't help remarking to myself as I entered the pulpit, 'Well, this is one time I've got a full house.'"

"That's pretty good," quickly came from the parrot's cage. "Take the money, Dick!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

kind, he doesn't mingle much in the society of Medora, except at the great ball, which marks the yearly round-up. This ball has been known to last for several days and nights because every

YOUNG GIRLS.

Their Conduct and Health Often Mystify Their Mothers.

Young girls often feel and consequently act, very strangely. They shed tears without apparent cause, are restless, nervous, and at times almost hysterical. They seem self-



absorbed, and heedless of things going on around them. Sometimes they complain of pain in lower parts of body, flushes of heat in head, cold feet, etc.

Young girls are not free from incipient womb troubles.

Mothers should see to it that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is promptly taken; and all druggists have it. The girl will speedily be "herself again," and a probable danger be averted. Any information on this subject, or regarding all female ailments, will be cheerfully given free by Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Write her

Colds Coughs Catarrh

Are ills which all flesh is heir. To break up such a curdy croup only these but also headache, backache, toothache, neckache, sideache, backache, stomachache, cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, joint pains, sore muscles, chills, cramps, hacking, hoarseness, whooping cough, tonsillitis, la grippe, influenza, diphtheria, sore throat, pneumonia, sore lungs, colic, croup, cholera-morbus, teething, chronic diarrhoea, mumps, deafness, dyspeptic pains, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, pimples, bites, burns, scalds, stings, sore lips, chapped hands, corns, bunions, chilblains, every ache, pain, lameness, swelling, irritation and inflammation in the head, limbs, lungs, bowels or kidneys, use the great vital and muscle nerve

Johnson's ORIGINATED 1810. ANODYNE LINIMENT.

It quickly relieves, soothes, heals and cures. Its special province being the treatment of inflammation, whether internal or external. Inflammation is an unsound condition of any part of the body, manifested outwardly by redness and swelling attended with heat and pain, manifested inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels with obstructions of the blood current and growth of unsound tissue, causing pain and inflammatory diseases. In 1810 Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician, invented this marvelous remedy. It has for more than 50 years satisfied generation after generation. It is used by surgeons and physicians everywhere. It is the Universal Household Remedy. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation, without irritation. It is unlike any other. It is superior to any other. Nothing on earth will cure a severe cold as quickly.

We use Johnson's Liniment for a nasal wash for catarrh. We are delighted with it. We had tried almost everything recommended for catarrh, but had Johnson's Anodyne Liniment far superior to any. I use it as you direct.

J. E. WHIPPLE, South Windham, Vt.
The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Third Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price, 50 cts. Six bottles, \$2.00. L. B. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

The Finest Cake

In the World is made with

Horsford's Baking Powder.

Use one-third less quantity than other powders require and the Cake will be remarkably light, of fine texture, and will retain its fresh condition longer than when any other powder is used.

A Strong Endorsement.

From the Democrat, Atlanta, Texas.
LINDEN, TEXAS, March 21, 1896.
This is to certify that my wife and son suffered from diphtheria—my wife afflicted for six years and my son for two years. During that time I resorted to every remedy known to the medical profession in this section of the country. In my great anxiety and desire to alleviate their suffering, I consulted two eminent doctors in New York, and after several months treatment I could discover no visible improvement, not saying anything for their recovery.

While in Jefferson, Texas, some two years since I happened to mention the condition of my wife and son to a leading physician and druggist. He advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. After considerable persuasion I reluctantly consented to do so. At first I bought two packages, and by the time one package had been taken I saw a marked change for the better. I continued the use of them until twenty packages or boxes had been taken when to my surprise and great joy my wife and son had fully recovered and are today in fine health.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are certainly a great boon to suffering humanity, and I take great pleasure in offering this testimony. In connection with this I will state that two of our leading physicians treated my wife and son.

(Signed,) JOHN MILLER.
STATE OF TEXAS,
COUNTY OF CASS, ss.
John Miller, the subscriber to the foregoing, being duly sworn, on his oath, says the statement he makes concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just and true.

O. A. EAST, Justice of the Peace.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100.) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

ATTENTION!

BICYCLISTS

When you ride out through Woodfords add to the pleasures of the ride by stopping at MOODY'S for a GLASS of COLD REFRESHING SODA. A wheel rack is there to hold your wheels and a pump is at your disposal if your tires need it.

MOODY, Druggist, WOODFORDS. COFFEE!

Do you enjoy a delicious cup of coffee? Then try those Mocha, Java, Maracabo and Rio Coffee, roasted and ground daily at RYAN & KELSEY'S HEAD OF PORTLAND PIER.

Watch them grind it by electricity. Their Teas also are unsurpassed in the city.

Presumptuous River Steamboat Co., C. L. GOODRIDGE, Manager.

Daily Excursions.

On and after September 1st, everybody come and see Autumn leaves and the scenery down the Presumptuous. Steamers will leave Cumberland Mills and Riverton Park daily. Leaves Cumberland Mills on arrival of West-bound electric leaving Presb. street at 9:10 a.m., 1:10 p.m., leave Riverton Park at 9:45 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m. The day along this beautiful sail of 15 miles surpasses all others.

Round Trip 25 cents, children 15 cents.

We have just received a lot of NEW STYLES AND PATTERNS—IN—Builders' Hardware, General Hardware, Cutlery and Tools, Hub Mixed Paint and Varnish. Call and inspect them and be convinced.

N. M. PERKINS & CO. 8 Free Street, Portland. aug19t

THE RAWFORD HOUSE EUROPEAN PLAN. Boston, Mass.

Rooms \$1.00 per day and upwards—thoroughly first class—restaurant unsurpassed—located in the heart of the city—electric cars to all depots. Pass the day. Specialties—Gentle Cafe, all day. Lunch, 17 Brattle Street. Freshly opened oysters at all seasons. Broiled Steaks, Soft Shell Crabs, Steamed Clams.

THE HOME.

Plum Preserves.

Plums are canned like peaches. It is not advisable to remove the stones for canning or preserving, as this cannot be done without breaking the fruit. Damson plums should have the skin pricked several times with a fork or darning needle, and all other varieties may be peeled by dropping them into boiling water for a minute or two to loosen the skin. To preserve white plums make a syrup of three pounds of sugar and one pint of water, skimming the syrup as soon as it boils up. Peel the plums, then drop them a few at a time into the boiling syrup and cook until they can be pierced with a silver fork. Fill jars with the fruit, pour in the boiling hot syrup and seal.

The following is also a good rule for preserving plums: Weigh the fruit and scald with boiling water to remove the skins. Let them stand for an hour after peeling to drain; remove this juice. Put the plums in a kettle with the sugar, which should be in the proportion of one pound for every pound of plums, and alternate layers. Pour the juice over the top, and bring slowly to a boil; when boiling hot, remove the plums and place upon large dishes in the sun. The plums will need the utmost care in handling, and a perforated skimmer should be used to remove them from the kettle. Boil the syrup until rich and nearly thick enough to jelly, add the plums and boil ten minutes, again remove them to platters to cool and harden; keep the syrup hot; fill the jars with the cooled fruit, then pour in the syrup, cover to keep in the heat, and when cold tie up as desired. Damson plums are put up the same way except that the skins are only pricked, not peeled.

English Damson Jam.—Stem and skin as many pounds of damson plums as you desire to put up. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Add about a cupful of damson juice obtained in the same way as you do the juice for jelly. Stir this in the plums, and you need not add any water to prevent their burning. The skin is removed by throwing boiling water over the plums and skinning them with the fingers. Let the juice and plums boil together for about twenty minutes, stirring continually. Then strain the mixture through a porcelain lined colander to remove the pits. Return the jar to the fire, add the sugar, and boil it for half an hour longer, stirring it very frequently to prevent its burning. Green gage plums are sometimes made into jam by this rule, but they do not make as rich a jam as damsons.—N. E. Farmer.

Marmalades have been largely superseded by preserves and canned fruits. There are many fruits which are especially suitable for marmalades. Peaches are especially delicious prepared in this way. Select perfectly ripe and luscious peaches. It requires a rich peach to make a good marmalade. Peel, stone and weigh the peaches. Allow three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar to every pound of fruit. Mix the fruit and sugar together and put it in a porcelain-lined kettle at the back of the fire, where it will slowly heat and draw the juices out of the fruit. Stir it up from the bottom several times while it is standing. When it is quite hot and juicy, draw it forward where it will cook. Let it boil for at least three-quarters of an hour, stirring it frequently. Add to the peaches when you put them over about a third of the kernels of the peach pits, blanched and cut into shreds. Let the marmalade stew until it is a thick, smooth paste. Test it by dropping a little in water or by pressing the finger through a little taken out to cool. If it curls before the finger it is done, or if when dropped in water it does not dissolve at once.

Apricots make a very delicious marmalade, which is made exactly the same way. Pineapple marmalade is, as frequently prepared as any other. Select large sugar loaf pineapples, peel them, take out the eyes, which are not very deep in a sugar loaf pineapple, and grate them on a porcelain grater into an earthen dish. Do not grate the core. Weigh the juice and pulp and measure out to every pound three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Mix the sugar with the pulp and boil it for an hour to an hour and three-quarters, till it is a smooth, clear paste and firm. (Quinces make a delicious marmalade, as do tartberries.)

One of the best and most delicious of marmalades is prepared from apples and the core and peeling of quinces left after preserving. Put the peeling and cores in just water enough to cook them and let them simmer. When they have cooked for three-quarters of an hour and are thoroughly tender, strain off the juice and measure it. Add two pounds of apples cored and peeled, to an equal weight of quince juice, and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of this mixture. Boil it down till it is a thick clear marmalade, stirring it frequently, so that it does not burn.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitter, improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at H. P. S. Gould's Drug Store, 577 Congress street, under Congress Square Hotel.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Fetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. P. S. Gould, 577 Congress St., under Congress Square Hotel.

LOIS REED'S PENSION.

Here's a Corporation With a Soul.

(Springfield Republican.)

The friends of Miss Lois Reed are congratulating her upon her recent good fortune. Several weeks ago Agent Henry A. Bailey of the Chloopee Manufacturing Company discovered that Miss Reed had been in the employ of the corporation for nearly fifty years. He at once reported the fact to the directors with a suggestion, which they at their next meeting adopted. Miss Reed was informed that she would receive a stated sum each week as long as she lived, and that she could come or go when she pleased and that no deductions would be made on account of lost time. The agent modestly suggested that nothing be said about the matter, but the news was too good to keep and in some way her friends have heard of it and are rejoicing with her.

The sum the company have agreed to pay is more than she could earn at the present time if she had regular work. The action of the company is worthy of notice at this time, when so much is said about soulless corporations. Miss Reed is a typical old-time mill employee, who worked faithfully for the interest of her employer and had little time or desire to complain of the men or company, upon whom she was dependent. She is a person that will receive her pension in a grateful spirit with no thought of saying it was her right.

Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Reed moved to Chloopee in 1839. They had eight children, all of whom were employed by the Chloopee Manufacturing Company. Of this family three sisters are left and they live in the little brown cottage at 63 Grove street. This has been their home for fifty-four years. The three sisters, who remain, are Miss Catherine Reed, formerly known as Aunt Kate, who, in the good old New England village days was the one always called upon for assistance in case of illness in the families of the mill people. She is now 85 years old, while her sister Lois, was 80 this month. A younger sister, Sarah is the housekeeper. Miss Lois of late years has been the wage earner of the family. At the present time, there is not a man or woman in the employ of the Chloopee Manufacturing Company that was there when she began work fifty years ago. Agents and overseers have come and gone, but Miss Lois has remained.

The Ethics of the Money Question.

(From the Congregationalist.)

We object on another page a broadside of objections to The Congregationalist's position on the central issue of the political campaign, and take the occasion to make that position clear. We believe that honest differences of opinion are best met by careful definition and exact statement of fact, and do not believe that men who are opposed to us are consciously unpatriotic, although we are convinced that most of them argue from mistaken premises to dangerous conclusions. We repudiate sectional prejudice and are unmoved by the easy temptation of the partisan stump speaker who appeals to an unpatriotic and un-American hatred of class for class. There is no prejudice in the East against the farmer or the laborer or the Western man, all of whom are our brothers, but the honor of the country and its prosperity for many years to come are both at stake in the present demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the Government.

The question of the law of 1873, by which the standard of value was determined in favor of what was then the cheaper metal, seems to us a purely academic question. The wrongs involved, if any, are beyond undoing. If it was a mistake, which we do not believe, it was a mistake which the Chicago Democracy proposes to repeat, on a far larger scale. The differences in value then between the metals was very slight; now it is very marked. Then every creditor was "robbed" of a cent or two on the dollar, now every creditor would be robbed of nearly half his claim. The law does not care for trifles, and the adjustment to the lower level then was so easy that, by the express claim of the supporters of free silver now, it was long unnoticed by the people. Now it would mean to the working men of the country, who are the chief creditors always, a loss which would be instantly and severely felt. How many of the debts of 1873 are in existence now? Of government obligations only the Pacific railroad bonds; of debts to working men we suppose not one; of mortgage loans, which usually run from one to five years, not one but by the forbearance of the creditor, which certainly amounts to a renewal of the loan. The law since then has been that the measure of the dollar is a measure of gold, and a ignorance is no excuse. Is there nothing immoral or dishonest in the proposition to make a sudden change after twenty-three years for the express purpose of allowing debts which were contracted in one currency to be paid in another and a cheaper one? That would be none the less dishonest in our opinion, because it was done on a large scale and by the national legislature.

It is said, however, that gold has appreciated since it became the sole standard of value, and has forced down the price of commodities as it rose. This is certainly a fact to be considered, if it is a fact. But is it true? What was worth a dollar a bushel, and now brings worth a thing over forty cents. But how about corn, which has varied very little all these years? How about labor, which, in spite of immigration, has in most trades risen in value. Railroad charges for transportation of freight and passengers have gone steadily down in one currency to be paid in another and a cheaper one? That would be none the less dishonest in our opinion, because it was done on a large scale and by the national legislature.

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ADVENTURE OF A MAINE WOODSMAN.

Elsworth Brant Came Near Starving Before His Run of Bad Luck Ended.

(N. Y. Sun.)

Elsworth Brant, of Metcalf Stream settlement, Me., is a hunter, a trapper, a woodsman, and a hawker else a man becomes when he lives in the woods. If this had not been the case it is not unlikely that some hunter a dozen years from now would have found his bones lying beside some log in the great Maine forest, gnawed by mice and dragged about by foxes.

Last week Brant was in the woods, away back, with no particular purpose. He simply wanted to be "out of hearin'" of young uns yellin' and folks gabbin'." He has often gone out in that way and strayed away for weeks, living on what his fishhooks and rifle bullets brought him, and he always lived well. But last week things went wrong.

Leaving his pack, with his skillets, axe, and blanket, even his fishline, on a fair morning he went back from the little bark camp he had made by a mudhole of a lake, with his rifle over his shoulder, hunting meat. He didn't care much what kind of meat he got. A bear cub, a moose, a deer, or a panther would have made him happy; still, a couple of partridges or so would have been killed had opportunity offered. Everywhere there were traces of the recent presence of game. Deer had nipped the leaves from low bushes. A cow moose and her calf had swung around a swamp the night before. Bears had torn rotten logs to pieces all along one ridge to get at the ants and grubs in them. He found the wallowings of partridges in the sand, but not a living thing could he see, not even a bluejay or red squirrel. All day long the hunter searched. Toward night he took his bearings and started for camp.

Zig-zagging over hills, around mountains, in and out of swamps, even small areas of forest, will confuse one, especially when no note has been taken of the twists and turns. When night came on the woodsman was lost, and he knew it. But it was not worried, only hungry. The little bunch of jerked venison had been eaten long before at midday. He sat down with his back against a tree, a little fire before him, and his rifle leaning against the tree trunk alongside, and went to sleep. Only a woodsman could have done that, and only such a woodsman as Brant. When the fire died down the cold woke him, and he piled on a few sticks of dead wood gathered up from near-by brush heaps. "Then he shifted his position till it was comfortable, according to his notion, and went to sleep again."

The next day was a quiet day. Raw dog or marten would have been well come at noon. Night found the man still lost, without food and somewhat worried. One thing added to his misery. That day he had crossed a brook. In the brook were trout, but he had neither line nor hook. After five days the man found himself at a beaver pond. He remembered it. It was forty miles or more from the settlements, or camps, where he could get food. Forty miles was a long distance to a man in his condition, and he sat down to think, so weak that he could hardly stand.

While he sat there he began to braid some of the swale grass into a sort of string. He added strands to it, and after a while he had a string five feet long. A safety pin that fastened his suspenders to his trousers was made to serve as a hook. A grasshopper became bait. A switch of alder served as a rod. Scarcely had he fished so eagerly as the woodsman did, and seldom has anyone enjoyed a four-inch trout so thoroughly as Brant did. The first fish he caught was half eaten before it stopped flopping. Several more followed suit, being eaten as they were captured. After a while Brant took a stinger, and with his primitive tackle got a mess of fish that would last a log while, and that afternoon he headed for his pack at the little unnamed mudhole. Scarcely was he out of sight of the beaver pond when a deer, the first he had seen, rose from its bed beside him, and fell dead when his rifle cracked. Great slices of that deer's meat were broiled and eaten that night by the woodsman, then well on his way. After he caught his first fish he lived well. The run of bad luck had ended, but as Elsworth's brother Sam said, "The experience thinned El quite a considerable."

His Weights.

A Canadian baker bought his butter in pound rolls from a farmer. Noticing that these rolls looked rather small, he weighed them, and found that they were all under a pound in weight. So he had the farmer brought into court.

"These butter rolls," said the judge to the farmer, "certainly weigh less than a pound. Have you any scales?"

"I have," answered the farmer. "And have you weights?"

"No. No weights."

"Then how can you weigh your butter rolls?"

"That's very simple," said the farmer. "While I've been selling the baker butter I've been buying pound rolls of butter from him and I use them for weights on my scales."—Philadelphia American.

Poisonous Stockades in Africa.

The growing stockades of the native villages are formed of the euphorbia, a sort of cactus which branches like an ordinary stunted tree and forms a mass of foliage composed of sections of solid green pulpy growth. Bullets and cannon shots take but little effect upon such a barrier. The whole pass through and leave the bones bleeding with a thick, creamy white juice, which is poisonous, and if it enters the eyes will blind. Such stockades are found everywhere.—Journals of the Late E. J. Glave in Century.

(Boston Patent Pants, Patented July 24, 1892.)



Boston Patent Bicycle Pants

MARK : DOWN : SALE

Bicycle Clothing!

We are agents for the Boston Patent Pant and Bicycle Suit. Of all the bicycle suits in the market this is the suit. Patent adjustable bottom, making it for Golf or Bicycle Use, patent adjustable waist, and in fact, has more style and comfort than any suit made. Prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$7.00 a suit, also Caps 40 cents each.

John P. Lovell Arms Co. 180 and 182 Middle Street.

aug3

TO LET.

Forty words inserted under this head one week for 25 cents cash in advance.

TO LET—At \$9.00 per month, near Woodfords, six rooms, one minute from electric cars, and six minutes from M. C. R. R. station and post office. Apply to SCOTT WILSON, 174 1/2 Middle St., Portland. 3-1

FOR RENT—A two story house recently repaired, containing 10 rooms, open grate in parlor, open fire place in sitting room, situated near State St., stable on the premises, immediate possession. BENJAMIN SHAW, 51 1/2 Exchange St. 4-1

TO LET—Convenient modern rent of 6 or 7 rooms, including bath, hot and cold water, at No. 8 Elm St., Farmingtonville, Me. 4-1

TO LET—A very pleasant suite of rooms, large, airy and sunny, ample closets, steam heat, gas, bath accommodations, etc. Enquire at 69 High St. 4-1

TO LET—2 sunny rooms at 101 Free street. Just below Oak street, unfurnished, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per week, or furnished, \$1.80 and \$2.25 per week. Both let together if desired. Parties preferred or man and wife. Inquire at 101 Free street. 3-1

TO LET—A suite of rooms, partially furnished or unfurnished if desired, or will let singly; location desirable and convenient to board. Inquire at 129 SPRING ST. 2-1

TO LET—At No. 52 Spring street a handsome front suite of rooms on first floor, hot and cold water; steam heat and gas; call and see them. 2-1

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms, heated by hot water, set bowls in rooms. Call or address 145 High street. 1-1

TO LET—Upper flat in house, No. 122 Commercial street. Sunny exposure, in first class building, suitable for man and wife. Inquire at house of HENRY S. TRICKLEY, City Building. 1-1

TO LET—in new block on Washburn Ave. near Union Depot and Electric cars, two nice first story flats; sunny and pleasant; six rooms each, with complete bath room and set bowls; more rooms in the store if wanted. WM. BURROWS, 187 Vaughan St. 30-1

MARRY ME ARRABELLA

AND I will buy you such a pretty ring at McKenney's. A thousand of them, the best the largest, the prettiest stock, Engagement rings, diamond rings, and all kinds of jewelry. The Jeweler, Monument Square. Jan15t

TO LET—Furnished rooms with or without board. 43 HANOVER ST. aug14-4

TO LET—On Congress street above High, furnished rooms with steam heat. Address "P." this office. aug14-4

TO LET—A very large desirable front room with bath, and a large room on third floor. Call at 94 FINE ST. aug14-4

TO LET—At Woodfords Corner, Deering two large front rooms, facing the electric railroad and adapted to the increasing business of the locality. Also one small store adjoining suit for business or storage. Also four excellent house rents with modern conveniences, \$12 and \$16 per month. All of the above suitable for business or storage. Inquire of E. C. JORDAN, 31 1/2 Exchange street, Portland, Me. aug12t-4

TO LET—On Commercial wharf, store formerly occupied by the late Charles P. in Graham, suitable for business or storage. Also store lately occupied by C. W. Lombard. Also stores suitable for storage. Apply to B. W. JONES, 90 Commercial street. jyl2d-4

WANTED.

Forty words inserted under this head one week for 25 cents cash in advance.

WANTED—School teachers, ministers and agents to know that we have got the best sellers on the market. Guaranteed salary \$60 a month, or work on commission. Write to McKenney, 100 Commercial street, Portland, Me. 2-1

WANTED—Houses and farms. I have a customer for a poultry farm from 4 to 7 acres in Portland, near the electric cars. Must be cheap for cash or will exchange for house in city. State price and location. Write to McKenney, 100 Commercial street. Telephone 120-2. 1-1

WANTED.

About Oct. 15th, rooms for light housekeeping. Address, "Light Housekeeping," this office. ag27 t

WANTED—I want to buy second hand steam and water radiators. Address, JOHN T. OXFORD, Freeport, Me. 3-1

WANTED—A capable cook who is also a good landlady. References required. MRS. HARRY BUTLER, No. 1 1/2 Free street. 3-1

WANTED—To buy from \$1000 to \$15,000 worth of cast off clothing. I pay the highest cash prices for ladies' dresses, gents' and children's clothing and gent's shoes. Call or address letter or postal to MR. and MRS. DE GROOT, 76 Middle street. 3-2

WANTED—Every one to know we can supply you with the best of Help for the Beaches, Bathing Houses and Restaurants. HARTFORD & CORNELL, Lewis on Me. 4-4

WANTED—All persons desirous of acquiring good health, improvement in morals, obtaining happy homes, to go to the Society Institute at Deering, Maine, and become cured of the diseases arising from the excessive use of Rum, Opium, Tobacco and Cigarettes. 20 ct. 1-1

WANTED—All persons in want of trunks and bags to call on E. D. REYNOLDS, 583 Congress street, one door above Shaw's grocery store, as we manufacture our goods and can therefore give bottom prices. Trunks repaired. Open evenings. We frame pictures. fed3-3

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Forty words inserted under this head one week for 25 cents cash in advance.

WANTED—I have one hundred women and girls waiting in Mrs. Palmer's office, 389 1/2 Congress street, to take positions in retail, boarding houses, restaurants or private families, cooks, table, chamber, kitchen, dish washers, laundry, second and general work. HUGH W. MURRAY, Manager. 2-1

WANTED—By lady of experience, position in a mercantile shop or would do light housework and sewing, can cut and fit. Address G. P. O. Box, 151, Harcourt, Me. 3-1

WANTED—Situations, housework girls with references, chamber, kitchen and laundry; housekeeper for first class hotel; 45 men for coachman, driving teams or any kind of work; have good references. HOTEL EM-PLOYMENT AGENCY, 202 Congress St., Telephone 120-2. M. M. NANSSEN. 2-1

WANTED—Position by young lady as millinery saleslady. Experienced also in trimming. Capable and energetic. References furnished. Address, A. R. C. Press Office, Portland, Me. 3-1

IF YOUR WATCH KICK

WE will take the kick out of it and make it keep good time. Main Springs 75c, clean ing \$1.00; repairing and cleaning combined \$1.50; all work first class. McKENNEY, The Jeweler, Monument Square. Jan15t

HORSE TIMERS.

All the good ones in silver, gold filled and all ver cases. Single and split seconds. McKENNEY, The Jeweler. jec26dt

STEPHEN BERRY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

No. 37 PLUM STREET MAIN SPRINGS 75c.

Genuine Waltham Resilient Main Springs only 75c, warranted for one year. McKENNEY, The Jeweler, Monument Square. jec26dt

FOR SALE.

Forty words inserted under this head one week for 25 cents cash in advance.

BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE.

Most pleasantly located on Main street, in the rapidly growing village of Cumberland Mills, City of Westbrook, consisting of a modern, nicely arranged house, with summer kitchen, stable for two horses, henry, fruit and vegetable garden, splendid cellar, nice drainage, living spring of water in the house, with Sebago cove location. If tenant desired, for full particulars inquire of ALDEN GOUDY, Cumberland Mills, Me., or LEWIS A. GOUDY, Portland, Me. aug22edim

FOR SALE—2 story house, 7 rooms and bath; hot and cold water, steam heat, latest improvement; the house is thoroughly modern, built on 5000 feet land on Forest avenue, Woodfords and Portland. Price \$8,000. W. H. WALDRON & CO., 180 Middle street. 2-1

FOR SALE—Second-hand Standing Top Harness, Robes, etc., at prices that will sell them. Inquire of A. F. WELSH, 93 Exchange street, 1-1

FOR SALE—The Homeopathic Pharmacy, located in this city, only one in Maine. Established in 1856. Fine location, good business, capable of extensive increase, valuable formulas, good for \$1200 per year could be made \$2000. Further particulars at our office. Price only \$1500. DALTON & CO., 47 1/2 Congress street, opp. Freeb. 3-1

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—One new express wagon, one second hand wagon, both my own make. Also two second hand buggies, second hand beach wagon and second hand express wagon. GEO. E. MARSH, 69 Oak street. 3-1

FOR SALE—Paintings by Felipe Pires from Montevideo, South America. On exhibition at HOOPER, SON & LEIGHTON. 3-1

FOR SALE—New brick house, 70 Neal St., has 11 rooms, besides bath and abundance of closets. Also a second hand house, has laundry and many other conveniences in cellar. Is a very desirable house. WILLIAM BURROWS, 187 Vaughan St. 30-1

FOR SALE—Five shares Portland Automobile Stock. Address P. O. Box 1536, Portland, Me. 28-1

MONEY TO LOAN.

On mortgages for long or short time. Parties wishing to borrow money on real estate security can obtain funds on favorable terms. SCARBOROUGH BROS. & CO., 83 1/2 Exchange Street. aug14t

FOR SALE—in Yarmouth, at the corner of Park and Main streets, a new building, a thoroughly built and well finished two story house and stable, with ample grounds, including garden. This is a very desirable property, the location being one of the best in the village. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to CHARLES W. JORDAN, Yarmouthville. 22-4

